THE
North-Carolina Standard
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements not exceeding *fourteen lines* will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge. Our charges for ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR are as follows:

One square,	6 months,	(14 lines to a square,)		$10
"	12	"	"	18
Two squares,	6 months,	"	"	15
"	12	"	"	25
Three squares,	6 months,	"	"	20
"	12	"	"	30

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the *Weekly* paper, but no deduction will be made on any but yearly advertisements—these will be inserted at one-fourth less than the regular charge.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.

REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq. }
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

"SKY LIGHT!" EVANS & COOKE, *No. 29, Cheap Place,* Have received their entire Fall purchase of Goods, which are now open for inspection.

We deem it unnecessary to speak of their cheapness, as it is perfectly understood by ALL that Evans & Cooke believe in quick sales and short profits, and, as usual, are ahead of all competition. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

LADIES' DRESS GOODS. HEAVY RICH Plaid Silks.
Heavy Broonde Silks.
Heavy Plain Silks.
Black and Blue Watered Silks.
Black Gro de Rhine Silks.
French De Lanes, Plain and Figured.
Do Cashmere, do do
Plaid Raw Silks.
French and English Merinos.
95 pieces cheap DeLane. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

PAINTS AND OILS.—A VERY LARGE SUPPLY of all kinds of PAINTS, OILS, and VARNISHES to hand and for sale, lower than can be bought elsewhere, on the most accommodating terms by P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

WINDOW GLASS.—A LARGE SUPPLY OF ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES, kept on hand or ordered, to suit any size sash at very low rates.

Also, a good supply of PUTTY. Dealers will please give me a chance to fill their orders before buying elsewhere, if they want good bargains. P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CALL AT PESCUD'S DRUG STORE FOR YOUR supplies of American and Foreign PERFUMERY, TOOTH and HAIR BRUSHES, COARSE and FINE COMBS, SOAPS and SHAVING CREAMS, POMADES and HAIR OILS.

Pescud keeps a large stock and sells at a small advance to consumers and the trade.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CIGARS AND CHEWING TOBACCO.—THE lovers of the WEED will be glad to hear that the subscriber has received an invoice of Superior Cigars—fine Cut and Lump Chewing Tobacco, various brands, and some Smoking Tobacco, as fragrant as they can find anywhere.
P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

RED LARD OIL IS NOW USED BY MANY persons in preference to TRAIN OIL, because it is just as good, and much cheaper. A supply for sale very low at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

STATE BONDS WANTED.—$3,000 IN STATE BONDS WANTED. Apply at the Standard Office.
Sept. 23, 1853. 89—

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can exterminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER, FOR THE destruction of Roaches, Bed Bugs, Flies and Ants. A supply is to hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

SMOKING TOBACCO. A LARGE SUPPLY OF the most fragrant and mild Smoking Tobacco, may be found at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

BAKING OR YEAST POWDERS, OF SEVeral brands, for sale at PESCUD'S.

A SUPPLY OF PEARL ASH, IN PRIME ORDer, just received and for sale by PESCUD.

SCOTCH SNUFF—A VERY SUPERIOR ARTICLE, just at hand, and for sale by PESCUD.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—A large supply of very superior Cream of Tartar just at hand, and for sale at PESCUD'S.

800 LBS. SODA, for Baking or Medicinal purposes, very superior, in Store and for sale low, at PESCUD'S.

WASHING SODA.—A LARGE SUPPLY REC'D, and kept constantly for sale low at PESCUD'S.

ESSENCES AND EXTRACTS, OF EVERY VAriety and quality, for flavoring and perfuming purposes. A large supply just received at PESCUD'S.

1500 LBS. ALUM, Ground, in Store, and for sale low at PESCUD'S.

OIL VITROL.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REC'D 20 Carboys Oil Vitrol, and will be glad to supply paper mills and foundrys at low rates, at PESCUD'S.

DYE STUFFS.—ON HAND, AND FOR SALE ON reasonable terms, a large lot of Dye-Woods, Fustic, Logwood, Canewood, Redwood, Turmeric, Indigo, Cochineal, Solution of Tin, with all the necessary mordants used in colouring. P. F. PESCUD.

GLUE AND GELATINE.—A LARGE SUPPLY of White and Brown Glue and Cooper's Gelatine. Just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

OLD PORT AND MADERIA WINE.—INVALIDS and those who want a very superior article will find it at PESCUD'S.

CONGRESS AND ROCKBRIDGE ALUM WATER, for sale at Pescud's DRUG STORE.

SCHEIDAM SCHNAPS & PURE FRENCH BRANDY, on hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

LAMP OIL.—A LARGE SUPPLY OF VERY SUPERIOR Lamp Oil, for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

ROSIN OIL.—FOR PAINTING PURPOSES, FOR sale low by P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, Sept. 16, 1853. 87—

NO. 1, FAMILY FLOUR FOR SALE BY W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Raleigh, Sept. 16, 1853. 87—

J. MILES & SONS' IMITATION STITCH CALF Boots, in store. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept, 12. 86—

PIANOS, MUSIC, STRINGS, &c.—ANOTHER Lot of new and splendid Pianos, of fashionable style and elegant tone and finish, just opened at the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

A BEAUTIFUL 5 OCTAVE MELODEON, with three beautiful Pedals, for inspection and sale at the MUSIC STORE.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE MUSIC received at the MUSIC STORE.

A NEW SUPPLY OF PICTURES, WITH AND without Frames; also Gilt Mouldings of every description, for sale at the MUSIC STORE.

THE FOLLOWING MOST POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES: Sands' and Townsends' Sarsaparilla, Ayers' Cherry Pectoral, Dr. Jaynes' Family Medicines, Hamptons' Vegetable Tincture, Genuine Cod-Liver Oil, Wolfes's Scheidam Schnapps, and the famous Mustang Liniment. All for sale at the Drug Store of H. & S.
September 9, 1853. 85—

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1853. No. 6.

FALL STOCK, 1853.—*No. 15, Fayetteville St., Raleigh.* T. R. FENTRESS is now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, and a superior lot of Ready-Made Clothing, to which he invites the attention of his old customers, and the public generally. Having become connected with the far-famed manufacturing establishment of Groshong and Tupman, of Newark, N. J., he is prepared to sell clothing cheaper than it can be bought elsewhere in the State, and being determined to carry into practice the old maxim of "quick sales and small profits," customers may call at No. 15, Fayetteville Street, assured that their wants can and will be supplied. The quality and style of my Ready-Made Clothing are not surpassed in this country.

FOR THE YOUTH.—In order to save both time, trouble and expense to mothers, I have introduced into my establishment a lot of Boy's Ready-Made Clothing, to which the attention of the Ladies is very respectfully called. If encouraged in this much-desired branch of my business, I shall continue to keep on hand a very great variety, for boys from 6 to 15 years of age.

The great advantage I have, from my connection with Groshong & Tupman, will enable me to keep my stock replenished, weekly, with the latest and most approved styles and fashions.

I continue, as usual, the manufacture of garments; and having in my employ first rate workmen, I promise to give satisfaction, both in quality of goods and workmanship.

Gentlemen who furnish their own goods may rely on having their work as well done as if I furnished them.

Cutting done promptly.

To my former patrons, who have stood by me for so long a time, I return my sincere thanks, and humbly trust to merit a continuance of their favors by strict attention to business. T. R. FENTRESS.
Raleigh, October 14th, 1853. 96—St.

E. L. HARDING, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.—We have opened within the last week upwards of Ten Thousand Dollars worth of superior Ready-Made Clothing, comprising in part as follows:

100 Cloth Dress Coats,
100 " " Frock Coats,
125 Fancy Cloth Sack Frock Coats,
75 " " Box " "
50 Black " Business " "

Overcoats.

75 Black French Bever Cloth Overcoats,
50 Fancy " " " "
75 Heavy Petersham " "
50 Partridge " "
75 Mountain Beaver " "
34 Flushing " "
100 Tweed Sack Frock Coats,
75 Satinett " " "
75 Fancy Cassimere Sack Frock Coats,
50 Black " " "

Cassimere Pants.

100 Black Doe-Skin Cassimere Pants,
150 Fancy " " "
75 Satinette " " "
50 Black Cassimere made whole fronts.

Boys' Clothing.

We have a very good assortment of Boys' Clothing consisting of Fancy Cloth Sacks, Doe-Skin Cassimere Frocks, Tweed Cassimere Sacks and Frocks, Cloth Round Jackets, Satinett Round Jackets, Silk and Satin Vests, Cassimere and Valencia Vests, Fancy and Black Cassimere Pants.

Also, a large lot of Cassimere Coats, Boys' Cloth Talmers, a very pretty style of Overcoats, &c.

We manufacture all the goods we sell, and can safely warrant our goods to wear well. E. L. HARDING.
Raleigh, Oct. 15, 1853. 96—

JUST RECEIVED ANOTHER SUPPLY OF Musical Instruments at the N. C. Music Store, where may always be found Sheet Music and Music Books for all instruments. Pianos' from the celebrated Factory of Knabe & Gaehle, Baltimore. Guitars, Violins, Violincellos, Drums, Fifes, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Octave Flutes, Accordeons, ranging from 60 cents to $15,00, Banjos, Tamborins, Violin Screws, Pins, Bridges, Bows. A new lot of Italian Strings both for Guitar and Violin. A large assortment of Perfumery, Hair Brushes, Porte Monies, &c., &c.

ARTISTS MATERIALS.—A beautiful lot of Landscape Patterns for Oil Painting, Japan Boxes, Paints, Brushes, Oils and Varnish; Canvass in pieces or on stretches.

Drawing Patterns, Pencils, Paper, Bristol Board, Mill Boards, Graduate Tint Paper, Pastel, Water Colors, Pictures, Picture Frames, Gilt Moulding, Glass, &c., &c.
K. W. PETERSILIA.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

Fall Trade, 1853.

P. F. PESCUD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, PERFUMERY, CIGARS, &c., is now receiving the *largest* and *most commanding* stock, that he has ever offered to the trade, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as can be obtained at any similar establishment in the South. Physicians and Dealers are cordially invited to examine the quality and prices of my articles before buying elsewhere.

Mr. Pescud takes this occasion to thank those Physicians, Country Merchants, and Contractors who have encouraged his efforts to build up a Wholesale Drug business at Raleigh, and hopes the time is rapidly approaching when it will be a rare occurrence for Dealers to send North for supplies in his line.

☞ Send your orders, for Drugs, &c., P. F. PESCUD, Raleigh, if you want them filled promptly, neatly packed, and forwarded with dispatch, *upon terms which will give satisfaction.* P. F. PESCUD.
September 12, 1853. 86—

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!—THE SUBSCRIBERS offer their entire Stock of Goods for sale at reduced prices for cash, or credit to punctual customers, in view of a change of the firm the first of January, when Mr. Selby will retire from the business. We are desirous of reducing the stock as low as we can. Many articles will be sold for cost and some below cost.
SELBY & MURRAY.
October 13, 1853. 95—

MASONIC.—THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH-CAROLINA will convene in this City, on MONDAY evening, the 5th of December next, at 7 o'clock, for the transaction of business.

Officers of Subordinate Lodges are requested to attend in person, or cause proper delegates to be appointed, in obedience to the constitution and general regulations of the Grand Lodge. WILLIAM THOS. BAIN,
Grand Secretary.
Raleigh, Oct. 14, 1853. 95—td.

FALL, 1853.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR THE past two weeks been receiving his usual large supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, comprising a varied assortment for the Fall and Winter trade, which has been purchased invariably for Cash, and which he can assure the public generally he can furnish at prices to please. His Stock consists of nearly every thing wanted by the Farmer and Mechanic, also the City Trade, and would respectfully invite all to an examination of the same.
JAMES McKIMMON.

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.—9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 and 12-4 sup'r Bed Blankets, Crib and Cradle do., White, Blue, Red and Green Mackinaw Blankets, Negro Blankets—all kinds, Saddle and Horse do., White, Red, Yellow, Green and Gray Flannels, all grades, Fancy French, Flannels for Sacks, all colors, In store and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

NEGRO GOODS.—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES, Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys, Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids, Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings, Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Maderia, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.

HATS AND CAPS.—FALL STYLE AND BEST quality Moleskin Hats,
Cloth Caps of every variety and price,
Servant's Wool Hats, Black, Brown and Drab, just received.
JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1853. 93—

HENRY T. CLAWSON, COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER. Also, Manufacturer to Bent Felloes, Shafts, Hubs, Spokes, Poles, Spring Bars, &c., warranted the best quality of Timber.

All manner of Coach work executed in the best style of the art.

Repairing done in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice.
Franklinton, Franklin County, N. C. 97—

SOAPS, &c.—VARIETIES OF TOILET, SHAVING, and Fancy Soaps. Lyon's Kathairon, Barry's Tricopherus, Rowlands' genuine Macassar Oil, Bears Oil, Beef Marrow for the hair, for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
September 9, 1853. 85—

TURNER'S N. C. ALMANAC FOR 1854. For sale, wholesale and retail by
H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, Oct. 26, 1853. 95—

EXCELSIOR SOAP.—500 LBS. OF THIS SUPErior family soap, in store and for sale cheap by the box or pound, at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

CHELTENHAM SALTS.—A supply in store and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

EGGERT & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 232, PRATT STREET, BALTIMORE.—The Subscribers respectfully call the attention of the public to their *Grand, Square and Upright Pianos*, of 6¾, 6¾, 7 and 7¼ octaves, for which the Maryland Institute, for the promotion of Mechanic Arts, has awarded the first premium ever awarded by that institute for improvement in *Grand and Square Pianos.* These Pianos are in large sized, highly finished cases of Rosewood, WITH ENTIRE IRON FRAME, constructed in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements.

The manufacturers use none but the very best seasoned timber, and materials of the choicest qualities, that enable them to warrant their instruments to stand any climate.

The Firm has a Patent Right action, operating on such principles that friction is almost entirely relieved or avoided, and their piano can therefore never get out of order.

For chasteness of design, elegance of finish, as well as for fullness, richness, and beauty of tone, these Pianos rank foremost, and are equal to any made here or in Europe.

Wherever these Pianos have been introduced, they have given, in every instance, entire satisfaction.

We warrant our instruments to stand good for *five years* under careful treatment, and will receive them back and substitute others, any time within the first six months from the sale of it, if it shall not prove satisfactory.
EGGERT & CO.

☞ MR. CHARLES CLIFFMILLER is our sole agent for the sale of our pianos in the State of North Carolina.
Baltimore, June 83. 64—6m.

VIRGINIA MANUFACTORY OF CABINET FURNITURE, and Agent for *Nunn's & Clarke's Celebrated Piano Fortes.*—LEWIS SALUSBURY, No. 58 and 60, Main street, Norfolk, Virginia.

It is settled beyond doubt that we are selling lower than any other house at the South.

The subscriber invites the attention of purchasers of Furniture to his stock now in store, and to which daily additions are now being made, consisting of
Rosewood, Mahogany and Black Walnut Bureaus, with and without Glasses, Marble Tops,
Secretaries, Marble Top Washstands,
Centre, Sofa, Side and Work Tables, Painted Furniture,
Toilet Tables, Commodes, Whatnots, Hall Stands,
Stuffed, Easy, Rocking and Parlor Chairs,
Couches, Bedsteads, Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Divans,
Ottomans, Window Seats, Crickets, Wardrobes,
Card Tables, Mirrors, as well as all kinds of Cane and Wood work,
Also white and Grey live Geese Feathers, both kiln dried and in the original packages,
Common Feathers, Hair, Palm Leaf and Straw Mattresses,
Hair Cloth Burlaps, Gimp, Sofa and Chair Springs,
Glass Plates, Wooden and Willow ware,
Clocks, Castors, Knobs, &c.

We would also call the attention of the public to Robinson's Patent Bed Sofas, for which we have the Agency. They are the best article of the kind in use, both as regards the work and convenience, being less complicated and making a wider bed by four inches than other kinds, more than all this they are sold for dollars less. The dealers in Furniture will find here as full an assortment, and as low prices as in any establishment in the South or elsewhere.

UNDERTAKING—Every attention paid to this branch of our business—being constantly supplied with Coffins of every description, both Metalic, Mahogany and other kinds. Immediate dispatch given to all orders by mail.
Norfolk, Oct. 15, 1853. 96—6mpd.

NEW DRUG STORE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have entered into partnership under the firm of HAYWOOD & SCOTT for the purpose of conducting the Drug and Apothecary business. E. BURKE HAYWOOD,
CHARLES G. SCOTT.
Raleigh, August 2d, 1853. 74—

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Printer and Publisher of *Busbee's Supreme Court Reports, &c.*, begs to inform his friends and public generally, that he is prepared to execute every description of Printing on the shortest notice, and in a style which cannot be surpassed by any other office in the state. Orders promptly attended to.

STANDARD OFFICE, *Raleigh,*
July 30, 1853.

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

"Mr. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,
JONES & BARBEE."
June 2, 1852. 59—

Copper, Tin and Stove Depot, Roanoke Square, Norfolk, Va.

WM. D. ROBERTS, Jr., HAS IN STORE A large and varied assortment of all kinds of Copper and Tin Wares, at wholesale and retail, lower than at any other establishment in Virginia. Copper Work for Steamers, Mills, Distilleries, &c., &c., executed in the best manner, with due regard to steam pressure.

STOVES AND HOT-AIR FURNACES,
Of all kinds, for all purposes; Metalic Roofing, Gutters and Pipes for Buildings, Block Tin, Tin Plate, Sheet Copper, Bar and Sheet lead, Sheet Iron, &c.; Ethereal Oil, and Lamps for using it; Shower Baths and Bathing Apparatus of all the newest and most approved patterns.
WM. D. ROBERTS, Jr.,
Roanoke Square,
Norfolk, Va.
April 19, 1853. 44—sw6m.

BALTIMORE PIANO MANUFACTORY.—IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT—*Elastic Universal Touch.*—WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladies can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the Cities among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BROTHER.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, *Agent.*
Raleigh, January 11th, 1850. 20—tf.

Fall and Winter, 1853.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER:
Black and colored Silks,
French and English Merinoes, a fine assortment,
Printed and Plain Muslin DeLains,
Worked Collars and Undersleeves,
Embr'd and Plain Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs,
Muslin and Lace Edgings; a great variety,
Ladies and Gentlemens' Gloves, of all kinds,
White and Tan Colored Hoss skirting,
For sale by J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

Special Express Notice.

SOUTHERN ENTERPRISE.—PARISEN AND KING'S *Express Between Lynchburg and Petersburg.* We have this day concluded a contract for the exclusive privilege and control of all Packages and Parcels going between Rice's Station, Farmville, Walker's Church, Cl'er Hill and Lynchburg, on and by Messrs. Flagg, Caldwell & Co's line of Stages. We are now prepared to forward Light Packages and Parcels through in nineteen hours, and at reduced rates. PARISEN & KING, Petersburg.
September 13, 1853. 86—

NEW FLOURING MILL.—THE SUBSCRIBER'S NEW FLOURING MILL is now in successful operation, and he is turning out a very superior article of flour. He is now ready for custom, which he respectfully solicits. The best cash prices paid for wheat.

My Mills are situated within about two miles of Raleigh, on Walnut Creek.
W. F. COLLINS.
Sept. 27, 1853. 90—tf.

FLUTES, FLAGEOLETS AND FIFE'S FOR sale lower than any other House in the State. Call at this N. C. BOOK-STORE.
Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1853. 104—

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (*Successor to Oliver & Proctor,*) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.

He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,
Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.

FURNISHING GOODS—A complete assortment, consisting in part of
Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 8-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.

In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.

With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determintion to please, to merit its continuance.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.

The latest Paris and London fashions just received.

Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.

He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige ISAAC PROCTOR.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 97—

AGRICULTURAL WORKS!—THE BOOK OR the Farmer, detailing the labors of the Farmer, Steward, Plowman, Hedger, Cattle-man, Shepherd, Field-workers and Dairy Maid, by Henry Stephens, with four hundred and fifty illustrations, to which are added explanatory notes, remarks, &c., by John S. Skinner.

The American Farm Book, or compend of American Agriculture, by R. L. Allen.

Southern Agriculture, by Adam Beatty.

The Farmers and Planters Encyclopaedia of rural affairs; embracing all the most recent discoveries in Agricultural Chemistry, adapted to the comprehension of unscientific readers; illustrated by numerous engravings of animals, implements and other subjects interesting to the agriculturist, by C. W. Johnson. Adapted to the United States by Governeur Emerson.

European Agriculture and rural economy, by Henry Calman.

Sheep Husbandry, with an account of the different breeds, and general directions in regard to Summer and Winter managment, breeding and the treatment of diseases, with portraits and engravings, by Henry S. Randall.

Rural Essays, by A. J. Downing.

Fruit and Fruit Trees of America, by A. J. Downing, fourteenth edition.

The American Fruit Culturist, by J. J. Thomas.
The American Fruit Book, by S. W. Cole.
Agricultural Chemistry, by Jas. F. W. Johnson.
A Dictionary of Modern Gardening, by G. W. Johnson, edited by David Landreth.
Dixon and Kerr's ornamental and domestic Poultry. Illustrated.
The Poultry Book, by John C. Bennett.
The American Poultry Yard, by D. J. Browne.
The Cottage and Farm Bee-keeper, by a Country Curate.
Horsemanship, founded on new principles, including the breaking and training of horses, by F. Baucher.
Elements of Scientific Agriculture, by Jno. P. Norton.
A Muck Manuel for Farmers, by Sam'l L. Dana.
A Practical Treatise on the cultivation of the Grape-vine on open walls, by Clement Hoare.
A Treatise on Cattle, by W. Youatt and W. C. L. Martin.
Youatt on the structure and the diseases of the horse.
Domestic Animals, by R. L. Allen.
The Architecture of Country Houses, by A. J. Downing.
The Builders Guide, or complete system of Architecture, by A. Benjamin.
The American Architect, by John W. Ritch. First and second series.
Rawlett's Architecture, 2 vols., 4to. For sale by
W. L. POMFROY.
Raleigh, Oct. 14, 1853. 95—

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Raleigh, Sept. 23, 183. 89—

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September 23, 1853. 89—3m.

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Oct. 21, 1853. 97—
City papers copy.

RECEIVED THIS DAY AND IN STORE PRIME English and Pine Apple Cheese.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Nov. 7, 1853. 102—

READY-MADE CLOTHING.—TO CLOSE OUT a large lot of Blanket Over-Coats, will sell at cost.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Nov. 7, 1853. 102—

VALUABLE BOOKS. American Poultry Yard, by D. J. Brown.

The Diseases of Domestic Animals, by R. L. Allen.

American Bee Keeper's Manual, illustrated with many engravings, by T. B. Miner.

American Bird Fancier, considered with reference to the Breeding, Rearing, Feeding, Management, &c., of Cage and House Birds, illustrated with engravings by D. J. Brown.

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Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry; lectures on the application of chemistry and geology to agriculture; new edition, with an appendix.

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Youatt on the Structure and Diseases of the Horse; also, practical rules for buyers, breeders, smiths, &c.; edited by W. C. Spooner, with an account of the breeds in the United States, by Henry S. Randall.

Lindley's Guide to the Orchard.

Youatt on Sheep; their Breed, Management, and Diseases, with illustrative engravings; to which are added remarks on the breeds and management of sheep in the United States, and on the culture of fine wool in Silesia, by Wm. Youatt.

Youatt on the Pig.

Hoare on the Grape Vine.

Stephens' Book of the Farm; a complete guide to the farmer, steward, ploughman, cattleman, shepherd, fieldworker, and dairy maid, by Henry Stevens, with 450 illustrations, to which are added explanatory notes, remarks, &c., by J. S. Skinner; really one of the best books for a farmer to possess, 2 vols.

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Blake's Farmer at Home; a family text book for the country, by Rev. John L. Blake, D. D.

For sale by H. D. TURNER,
Pioneer Bookseller, Raleigh, N. C.
October 11th, 1853. 94—

NEW ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS AT THE BAZAAR!!—White, Buff, Brown, Mottled, Plaid, Striped and Planters' Linen Coats; White and Buff Grass Coats; Drab, Blue and Mottled Croton Coats; Black and Fancy Alapaca Coats; Plaid and Fancy Cassimere Coats; Black Summer Cloth and Cassimere Sacks, half Sacks and Frocks; Tweeds, Cashmeretts and Angolas Sacks; Planters' Linen, Plaid, White, Striped, Mottled, Linen, and Cassimere Pants in great variety. Sontag, Cassimere, Silk and Linen Vestings, Quiltings and Wellings Vestings, rich styles. A large assortment of Lawn and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Plain and

COMMON SCHOOLS.

To His Excellency David S. Reid:

Sir: I propose in this letter to touch on certain points which I feel it to be my duty to handle rather plainly. And in the outset I wish it to be distinctly understood that I do not believe that it is necessary to play the demagogue, even to kill off demagogues.

There are some persons, more grave than wise, who regard every appeal, made pleasing to the people, as savoring of demagogueism, thus indirectly and often unconsciously, accusing the masses of blindness as to their own interests. Every maxim in common use is not a wise one, and certainly when we speak of fighting the devil with fire we forget that we would be pelting him with the element in which he lives.

The most learned infidel can find nothing improper in sentiment or manner in the discourses of Him who spake as never man spake; and yet they generally excited the lively sympathies of the *people*, for fear of whom the Scribes, Pharisees and Rulers were long deterred from their wicked purposes.

Truth, Sir, is mighty and will prevail; but unfortunately it has generally to fight with indifferent weapons placed in its hands by injudicious friends. We will not permit it to appear to the people in its native charms—its friends generally strip it of these and put upon it some ungracious mark of their own. This they call naked truth, and it is no longer God's truth, clad in its divine and pleasing perfections, but, disfigured and disguised with the mantle of bigotry or prejudice, often appears as the invention of man's ill-nature.

The Common School system of North Carolina has had to contend against an evil growing out of the anti-republican feelings of some of our people; and yet, because this evil fights with the weapons of the demagogue, the democratic-republican friends of education have been sometime afraid to meet it. Now, it seems to me, these latter have but to state the case truly to gain the popular mind, and this is the way it should be stated: Common Schools are republican in their nature, on account, 1st, of their object; 2ndly, of the mode of conducting them.

Their object is to bring education within the reach of all, and thus to insure an education to all; to practically carry out our theories of political equality by enabling all to read and understand for themselves, to think and act for themselves in public matters, and to push their private fortunes with the intelligence and skill now or heretofore possessed only by part of the population. The mode of conducting these Schools is republican—it invests additional trusts in the people, familiarizes them with their own general condition, and enhances their self-respect. Now, the true republican, anxious to insure the blessings of free government, is ever ready to give dignity and importance to the popular character. He knows that discussion, disputes, and often angry feelings are the necessary results of a system of things managed by all; he will naturally look for a contrariety of opinions and apparently slow action; but all this he prefers to submit to, rather than to the worse evils of a despotism whose machinery, all in splendid order, runs smoothly, vigorously, and with certainty. He will make up his mind to bear and forbear, to work with patience and energy, to make allowances for necessary imperfections, and to assist in applying remedies. He will do all he can to give the masses confidence in themselves, to accustom them to the use of authority and to get them to exercise it, to enhance their estimate of their own work, and encourage them to continued effort to fix their own institutions deep in their affections, to make them proud of them, and as tenacious of them as of their own lives.

Now, look on that picture and then on this; you, who fear to defend Common Schools before the people, when opposed by demagogues. "I am for the people—I love you" begins the disguised Monarchist; now put him to the touchstone—"Your Common Schools are a common nuisance"! Why? the real answer is because the *people* have made a miserable failure. "They never can be well managed!" Why? Because *the people* at large cannot manage such business! "There is an eternal clamor about them." Why? Because there is free discussion, free opinion, and every man has a right to be heard. So is there an eternal, uproarious clamor about the people's government, is this a reason to abolish it? You clamor about it, yourself, good demagogue, you are fond of clamoring in all places and on all occasions; therefore, to carry out your real course of reasoning the whole thing should be knocked in the head and a quiet despotism established.

"They have done mischief?" How? Where? *Your* Select School where *your* children were taught is no more; and now, in its stead, are the wretched Schools of the people where Tom, Dick, and Harry get a smattering of knowledge. And alas, alas! you have to send *your* children among these rabble, to be taught by a fellow taken from the plough-handles, and governed by a committee of boobies—that is to say, by a committee of that dear people whom you began by praising. And now, you must submit to this, or else what a fall to dignity! you must go out among your neighbors and try to explain things, try to harmonize things, try to help them to have a good School!

"These wretched schools never will be well managed, for in the nature of things they can't be." What is that opposing *nature of things?* It is the fact that the *people* manage these schools; that's the difficulty alluded to.

And think you, good men of all parties, the people cannot be made to understand and appreciate this mode of reasoning?

We have all been in error; some have done all they could to intimidate and confuse the people, to disgust them with their own institutions, to destroy their confidence in themselves, and make them disrelish power.

And we, fearing the people could not comprehend their own interests, have been afraid to speak, and so this child of freedom has been disowned, ridiculed, spit on, shoved out of decent society.

Nevertheless, it has grown apace, and its lineaments and its step betray a freeman's soul. And if we had but nursed it as we nursed our government, if we had but fed it on that food most wholesome to free men, *confidence, affection, honor*, what a proud growth it might have attained?

Now, in this connection permit me to remind each despairing friend of the cause, who thinks he stands alone, of a passage in the history of Elijah during the reign of the wicked Ahab, King of Israel: "And he said, I have been very jealous for the Lord God of hosts, because the children of Israel have forsaken thy Covenant, slain thy prophets with the sword: and I, even I only am left, and they seek my life to take it away." "And the Lord said, Yet I have left me seven thousand in Israel, all the knees which have not bowed to Baal and every mouth which hath not kissed him."

You are not so entirely alone as you think; what you want, I say it in kindness, is not numbers, but courage and confidence. Suppose every well-wisher to Common Schools were to step boldly forth, armed for the combat; I tell you, as at the whistle of Rhoderick Dhu,

"Bonnets and spears and bended bows"

would appear from copse and heath, and bush and rock, aye, in the plains and on the mountans, a proud, invincible array. And if all these would confide in themselves, in each other, and in the cause; if we would, as we have in every conceivable form done in regard to our Constitution, take pains to talk, and write, and speak for Common Schools, to encourage the people in their own undertaking, to make them pleased with their own work, to make them proud of the power of governing the Common Schools and emulous to excel, to palliate inevitable errors, to be to their good management "very kind," to occasional blunders "a little blind," to give them confidence in themselves, and to plant their institution deep in their hearts, what a change would come over the face of Common Schools?

Statesmen, republicans, freemen of North Carolina, will you act and speak upon these hints? Will you feed this bantling of free institutions on the food of freemen? Will you tear from its noble limbs the clownish garments with which its persecutors have arrayed it to disguise it, as the martyrs were led to the stake fluttering with rags and paste-boards, with painted devils on their backs?

Will you acknowledge and proclaim its illustrious paternity, clothe it as a son, and by the fireside among your children, in your neighborhood meetings, on the stump and in your legislative halls recognize it as the first born of freedom? Or will you "fear the demagogues," the enemies of popular rights and popular advancement? Will you permit them to bastardize it, dress it in rags, begrim it with slander, and finally put it to death?

The issue is with you—behold your offspring! If you will properly honor it it will in return be your protection; if you permit it to be sacrificed it will be a first fatal step towards your own final subjection.

The idea that teachers can be raised up from the plow-handles has been publicly criticized; would any one dare to do the same if I were to make a similar assertion as to President of the United States?

Why do not the friends of Common Schools and of popular rights expose these inconsistencies? That an ignorant plow-boy is a good teacher no one asserts; that an ignorant and bigoted citizen makes a judicious committee-man is not pretended.

But plow-boys may become and do become excellent instructors; and ignorant, honest men, placed on committees, and encouraged and advised by more intelligent neighbors, become better citizens, gaining as they do new and more enlarged ideas in regard to the wants and situation of society, of their own position as members of a self-governing country, and of the duties, responsibilities and necessary qualifications of each integral part of a free government.

Why, Sir, the children are by no means all the persons instructed and improved by our Common Schools; the system furnishes a plan for the wholesome training of the whole population—it may be like our militia system to some extent; the equipments are not so complete nor the discipline and manœvres so perfect as those of mercenary bands who do the will of tyrants, but it is one which puts arms in the hands of *all the people*, and it enables them to be their own protectors.

Our militia regulations not unfrequently afford themes for the wit and denunciations of a certain smartish sort of people, but is there a true statesman in this whole country who values its freedom that would desire to see our militia system abolished, and a large standing army, dangerous alike to friend and foe, substituted in its stead? Do we not all know that when we cease to be our own protectors, with arms in our hands, we will cease to be free at that very instant? We might have a standing army of a million of soldiers; and this million of armed men would just be as likely, a little more likely, to get food, occupation and power, by fighting, by plundering and enslaving us, than to attempt such enterprises in more distant and difficult fields. Who then would dare to advocate a disarming of the militia?

It is still more unwise and dangerous to strip the citizen of those rights which under our Common School system help to fortify his mind, to enlarge his ideas, and to dignify his character.

During the settlement of this country the colonists all went to school, and Nature and Divine Providence were their masters. The powers of the old world left them to contend, as best they could, with the difficulties around them; their position was such that from the start each one had practical experience of all the attributes of sovereignty.

Their arms were ever by them, loaded and ready for use, wild beasts and wild savages threatening on all sides, and there being no standing army, each one was often called on to adjudicate, to legislate, to counsel for common safety and common improvement. They learned to reflect; new ideas dawned on them, their hearts were enlarged, and their minds disciplined, and they in time acquired that moral stamina, that independence and courage, self-knowledge and knowledge of others, that mental fortitude and physical bravery, that sturdy self-respect and indomitable love of freedom and right, which carried them successfully through the grand Drama of the Revolution, and founded that glorious Republic which is our inestimable inheritance.

Under our Common School system responsibilities somewhat similar are thrown upon the people; they are required not merely to vote, but to act and think for themselves. In the exercise of their duties they are all going to school; and some of them, in two terms of Committee-ship, learn more than they ever knew before of the relations of citizens to each other in a republic, of reciprocal duties and corresponding advantages, of public necessities and of their bearing on individual prosperity and happiness.

The most ignorant sometimes become acquainted with general affairs, and are forced to *think*, to enquire and look about; and all are losing those habits of absolute dependence on others, so pernicious to their own welfare.

They become accustomed to the practical exercise of authority—they are taught to feel responsibilities which come home to the conscience of each as each father feels or ought to feel that he has an immediate stake in the matter—they learn how the world is governed, the necessity of individual sacrifices, zeal and action, the importance of each unit in the sum total of the State, while they carry on wholesome and invigorating exchange and commerce of ideas and opinions, becoming acquainted with the wants of the community, and with the habits of thought and feeling of their neighbors.

Why, Sir, our Common School system has set more people to thinking than all our other laws put together; and while those who would have the popular mind stripped of all arms and left defenceless before the weapons of their own cunning, are trying to laugh the people out of countenance with their efforts at thought, are caricaturing their trainings at their mental musters, and using every effort to induce them to abandon the attempt to arm and protect themselves, why are not the hosts of better republicans as active and clamorous in exhortations to persevere, to respect themselves, and by their action put to confusion those who have no confidence in their ability to govern themselves?

The people were naturally diffident, backward, ready to believe they were making a failure, as the whole thing was new to them, as they were conscious of their lack of information and opportunities, and as darkness brooded over the operations of the system; similar difficulties our ancestors had to encounter in starting the Republic.

The opponents of that system were divided into two classes, *to wit*: the patriotic and friends of humanity who feared the result of an attempt at popular Government would not last or succeed, and the friends of Despotism who feared it *might* succeed if encouraged.

When the enterprise was started each therefore acted the part which his principles taught him—the timid and doubtful, because they were timid and doubtful, laid to with greater energy, working diligently with their hands, and in their prayers fervently auspicating success.

So should it have been—so should it now be with respect to our efforts at Common Improvement. Triumph and not failure should be held perpetually before our eyes; and those who are ever preaching the latter and giving out evil prophecies, should not be allowed to sow, uninterrupted, their pestilent doctrines. They should be answered that their theories are in conflict with a proper respect for popular discretion, justice and energy; and the people should be called on to refute them by their actions, and encouraged to believe that they *can* judiciously exercise power—that they *can* and will improve by experience, and that the difficulties in the way, by no means insuperable, will soon be conquered by perseverance and patience.

The Almighty, though omnipotent, took six days to create and fashion the world—a lesson to man's impatience. The Common Schools of Massachusetts are the growth of nearly three centuries; we have had experience in such matters for about one thirtieth part of that time.

There is a plain course for the true men who doubted about our Common Schools—they recognize the vast importance of the undertaking, and see the magnificent goal in prospect, while they only dread the intermediate dangers.

The course for these men *now* is to join those who were for the Common School at first, and the course for both is to combine with the people against those who think they see a selfish interest in the ignorance and defenceless situation of their fellow-beings.

The ship is on the waters, and whatever doubts there might have been as to the propriety of the launch or the mode or the construction of the craft, it is too late now to discuss them, while we all agree that the freight is of inestimable value. A wreck would shed a gloom on every republican heart—it would be a mighty triumph to the opponents of popular rights.

It would be almost equivalent to a failure of one of the State republics; and would be hailed by the advocates of king-craft as the first of a series of explosions that are to cover this magnificent continent with the dismal ruins of freedom.

To all good men, then, I make my appeal—to those who doubted at first, but loved liberty, and to those who planned our system. Come out from those who mock because they despise the people. Come out, and by the strength of your numbers, by your prayers and by your energies help to save the dearest hopes of all! Come out with your banners to the breeze and your trust in God, and you will not be disappointed!

Behold who stands before you—it is the Genius of Despotism, with the pen clutched ready to write upon the face of all our institutions that word which has not yet occurred in our republican lexicon. That hateful word is *Failure;* and let us resolve that the hand which holds the pen shall wither before it traces its gloomy inscription on one of the good institutions of North Carolina.

In numbers, in our *Cause*, we are vastly superior to the adversary—shall we make the most cowardly surrender recorded in the annals of Time?

Let us work for success, and we will win it. Let us all lay to and make "a *long* pull, a strong pull, and A PULL ALL TOGETHER," and triumph awaits us.

With much respect,
C. H. WILEY.

Curious Description. A gentleman from Paris writes the following:

I saw through one of the windows of the Mayor's office in the twelfth arrondisement, what seemed to be the body of a negro hanging by the neck. At the first glance and even at the second, I took it for a human being who disappointed love or perhaps an expeditious judge, had disposed of so suddenly; but I soon ascertained the ebony gentleman in question was a large doll, as large as life. What to think of this I did not know, so I asked the door keeper the meaning of it.

"This is the Contraband Museum, was the answer; and on my showing a curiosity to examine it, he was kind enough to act as my cicerone.

In a huge dirty room are scattered over the floor on the walls, and along the ceiling, all the inventions of roguery which had been confiscated from time to time by those guardians of the law the revenue officers.

It is a complete arsenal of the weapons of smuggling, all, unfortunately, in complete confusion. Look before you; there is a hogshead dressed up; as a nurse, with a child that holds two quarts and a half. On the other side are logs hollow as the Trojan horse, and filled with armies of segars. On the door lies a huge boa constrictor, gorged with China silks; and just beyond it, a pile of coal curiously perforated with spools of cotton.

The colored gentleman, who excited my sympathy at first, met with his fate under the following circumstances. He was built of tin, painted black and stood like a hepduck or Ethiopean chasseur on the foot board of a carriage, fastened by his feet and hands. He had frequently passed through the gates, and was well known by sight the soldiers who noticed that he was always showing his teeth—which they supposed to be the custom of his country.

One day the carriage he belonged to was stopped by a crowd at the gate. There was as usual, a grand chorus of yells and oaths, the vocal part being performed by the drivers and cartmen, and the instrumental by their whips.

The negro however never spoke a single word. His good behaviour delighted the soldiers, who held him up as an example to the crowd.

'Look at the black fellow,' they cried, 'see how well he behaves! Bravo, nigger bravo!'

He showed a perfect indifference to their applause.

'My friend,' said a clerk at a barrier, jumping upon the foot-board, and slapping our sable friend on the shoulder, 'we are really very much obliged to you.'

Oh, surprise! the shoulder rattled. The officer was bewildered he sounded the footman all over and found he was made of metal, and as full as his skin would hold of the very best contraband liquor drawn out of his foot.

The juicy mortal was seized at once and carried off in triumph.

The first night the revenue people drank up one of his shoulders, and he was soon bled to death. It is now six years since he lost all the moisture of his system, and was reduced to a dry skeleton.

The Poor Customer. "How much butter?"
"One half a pound, if you please."
"And sugar?"
"Half a pound."
"And these oranges?"
"Half a dozen, sir."
"You go by the halves to-day—well, what else? Be speedy, ma'am, you're keeping better customers waiting."

"Half a peck of Indian meal, and one fine French roll," said the woman, but her lip quivered and she turned to wipe away a trickling tear.

I looked at her straw bonnet, all broken, at her faded shawl, her thin stooping form, her coarse garments—and I read poverty on all—extreme poverty. And the pallid, pinched features—the mournful but once beautiful face, told me that the luxuries were not for her. An invalid looked out from his narrow window, whose pale lips longed for the cool, fresh orange, for whose comfort the tea, and the butter, and the fine French roll were bought, with much sacrifice. And I saw him sup the tea, and taste the dainty bread, and praise the flavor of the sweet butter, and turn with brightening eye to the golden fruit. And I heard him ask her, kneeling by the smoky hearth, to taste them with him. And as she set the broken pan on edge, to bake her coarse loaf, I heard her say—"By the by, when I'm hungry.' And, "by the by," when the white lids of the sufferer were closed in sleep, I saw her bend over him with a blessing in her heart. And she laid the remnants of the feast carefully by, and eat her bread unmoistened.

I started from my reverie—the grocer's hard eye was upon me.

"You're keeping better customers waiting."

Oh! I wanted to tell him how poverty and persecution—contempt and scorn, could not dim the heart's fine gold, purified by many a trial; that woman, with her little wants and holy sacrifices, was better in the sight of God, than many a trumpet-tongued Dives, who gave that he might be known of men.

Olive Branch.

Personal. Hon. Thomas Ruffin, member of Congress from this District, started to-day on the morning train *en route* for Washington City, the seat of his future labors. Fulsome eulogy is as distasteful to ourself as to the distinguished subject of our remarks; but we must be permitted to say that seldom indeed has the temporary abscence of any individual, from the social circle, created a greater void than is felt by this entire community by the departure of Col. Ruffin. Affable and courteous in his intercourse with all, he has won the affections of the most apathetic amongst us; dignified and upright, he alike commands the esteem and respect of all who know him. A Lawyer of studious habits, profound thought and solid erudition, he enjoyed the unmingled confidence and pure regard of every member of the bar with whom he became acquainted, and already stood on the threshold of distinction in his profession when the partiality of his party conferred on him the unsought, but prouder distinction of representing the interests of the second District in the Halls of our National Assembly. To perform the duties of his high trust he has gone to Washington' and we venture the opinion, in advance, that those duties will, none of them, be neglected.

With the political opinions of Mr. R. this paper has nothing to do, nor do we pretend to regard him, in what we have said, as a mere politician. We speak of him as a citizen, as a man who would lose his right arm rather than do, or submit to the doing of, an unjust or dishonorable act. Such is our opinion of the Hon. Thomas Ruffin, and we speak of him as we have known him in private life, as well as in the discharge of public duties. With such a man in Congress, our District need have no fears that the other Representatives from the State will not receive a hearty co-operation, in every measure that can advance the interests of North Carolina, secure the stability of our hallowed institutions, and maintain the integrity and perpetuity of the Union.

Goldsboro' New Era.

"More Aggression!" A day or two since, says an American writer—"our blood boils as we write it—several smacks were taken by a British naval officer in Boston harbor, and, what is worse than all, the *smacks* were taken from a young lady. Where's President Pierce?"

Printing School for Girls. The printing office of the New York Day Book has been converted into a school for teaching girls to set types. Upwards of thirty it is said, have already been instructed in the art, and new scholars are taken as fast as situations are obtained for those taught.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7, 1853.

THE REGISTER'S "ENGLISH PRACTICE."

We are somewhat surprised that the Editor of the Register should persist in defending his opinion, expressed a week or so since, that it would be advisable and advantageous to elect representatives of the people from localities or districts to which they do not belong. This doctrine is so anti-American, so English in all its aspects, and so repugnant to the spirit of all our Constitutions and laws, that we did indulge the expectation that the Editor would come forward and admit that he had made a slip of the pen and recant entirely. We were mistaken. The Editor still clings to the doctrine, and in his issue of Saturday last berates us roundly for what he is pleased to call our "exhibitions of demagogueism" on the subject. The fact that he characterizes in harsh terms our reply to his first article, is the best evidence that he is vexed with himself for having promulged such high-toned Federal, monarchical opinions; and the fact also that he refuses to recant and beg pardon, is strong proof that "Ephraim is joined to his idols," and is too stubborn to right even himself when an opportunity is offered. Still, we do not intend to "let him alone." We feel it our bounden duty to hold up this *Whig* doctrine of his, so that the people may take notice of it, say what they they think of it, and whether they will have it as a part of the Whig platform that is to be, sometime in February next. Who says yes? What Whig in North Carolina is in favor of the propriety, or justice, or expediency of electing to Congress by one constituency a man rejected by another constituency, among whom he resides? No one responds in the affirmative—the silence is palpable. No wonder the Editor of the Register is opposed to Free Suffrage, a principle which would confer equality of rights upon free white men at the polls; no wonder he has labored and struggled against this principle for years—for how low must be the estimate placed upon the right of suffrage itself by one who would, by introducing the English practice referred to, turn our whole representative system into a shadow and concentrate all power in the hands of a few leading men!

But the Editor endeavors to turn the tables on us (does he believe in the *rappings?*) in the following style:

"By the way, it is singular that *the Editor of the "Standard" is the only man in the whole Union who has been* run as a candidate by a constituency of which he is not a member. It is within the recollection of our readers, that the democracy of Hertford voted for Mr. Holden, a citizen of Wake, for the Legislature, some five or six years ago, in opposition to Mr. Rayner! Whether it was his ill success on that occasion which has set him so violently against the English practice, we are unable to say. Certain it is, *he has done more to introduce* the English usage than any man in America, although he was signally defeated for the time!"

The foregoing sounds, *per se*, pretty well; but it calls for an explanation, which we proceed to give for the especial benefit of the gentleman whose name the Register has rather unfortunately lugged in. The fact that a portion of the people of Hertford did us the honor to vote for us on the occasion referred to, affords the strongest argument against the English practice which has received the approval of the Register. It was considered, by those who voted for us, that Mr. Rayner was not a citizen of Hertford within the meaning of the Constitution; and we well remember the expression, alike piquant and amusing, of the friend who communicated the vote for publication—that "a portion of the people thought, as they had to have a Raleigh man to represent them in the Commons, they were entitled to some little latitude in choosing." We do not say Mr. Rayner was *not* a citizen of the County, but we give this as a brief history of the matter. We entertain no doubt that, if at all necessary, that gentleman could produce a learned Constitutional argument on the question; and we have as little doubt that our enterprising cotemporary of the Register could sustain the argument by copious extracts from the best English authorities. But the Register intimates that our ill success on that occasion has set us against the English practice. Not at all. The truth is, we did not know we were a candidate until we received the returns; what we might have done, if we had been favored with a knowledge of our position, with fair play, a good supply of tickets and clear weather, will never be known.

Mr. Rayner will hardly thank the Register for this allusion. He will at once perceive that the statement that *we* "have done more to introduce the English usage than any man in America," is certainly unfounded; and *he* must feel, under the allusion, that *his* position comes nearer to the English practice than that of any public man in the whole country.

The Editor of the Register is in a fair way to crown the departing year with a series of remarkable achievements. We find him first in a Whig meeting, on the 23d of November, offering what he calls Whig Resolutions, but strangely forgetting, or neglecting, or refusing to insert the word principles, or to present any Resolution containing any thing like principles; we next find him in a quandary as to whether he should re-assemble those "gallant" Whigs, so as to amend the proceedings, or offer a reward for the Stray Resolution, by way of satisfying the expectations of those in his party who are so stupid as to expect any thing like an announcement of principles; and now, having left this matter in the hands of Mr. Doub, the Secretary—who is, we may well believe, up to his eyebrows in trouble on the subject—we find him, on the 3d of this present December, earnestly engaged in an effort to introduce absurd and anti-Republican English practices into this free State! That he is in earnest in this business we have no doubt, but he might as well attempt to draw an inference with a charcoal as to convince even a Whig that this English practice is correct.

Excellent Cigars. Mr. William L. Lash, of Stokes County, has sent us a box of Cigars, which we have duly tried and pronounce excellent. They smoke freely, and the flavor is fine. They were manufactured by Mr. Lash, who has been engaged in the business some ten or twelve years. He deserves the encouragement of smokers generally.

☞ A Washington Correspondent of the Petersburg Express says, "Dobbin's report will embrace many admirable reforms in the Navy; McClelland, of the Interior, will present a very useful paper; also Campbell, of the Post office.

☞ The great tragedian, Edwin Forest, is taking Baltimore by storm. Hundreds are turned away from the Holliday Street Theatre, unable to obtain admittance.

Petersburg Market. Strictly prime white wheat $1 55—flour from $7 25 to $8 50—corn 65 to 66 cents—cotton going at 9¾ to 10 cents—the tobacco market a little brisker.

☞ No tidings of the expected steamer from Europe. The news is looked for with much interest.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

It was out of our power to present in our last a sketch of the business transacted by this Court, which assembled on Monday and adjourned on Thursday, the 1st December.

On Tuesday William Tinnen, of Orange, was arraigned and tried upon an indictment for secreting and embezzling a letter which came in the mail to Green Spring P. O., in which office he was employed as Clerk. The evidence against him was full and complete. The prosecution was conducted by Robert P. Dick, Esq., the District Attorney, and the defence by Gov. Graham and Bart. Fuller, Esq. The jury remained but a few minutes out, and returned a verdict of guilty.

On Wednesday Pennel Hendricks, of Randolph, was tried for passing counterfeit gold coins. J. G. Shepherd and B. Fuller, Esq's, of Fayetteville, appeared for him, and Mr. Dick for the United States. The jury, after a brief consultation, found the prisoner guilty.

The next case was that of Smith and Colby *vs.* the President and Directors of the Western Railroad Company. B. F. Moore, Esq., counsel for the plaintiffs, moved for a continuance of an injunction heretofore granted by Judge Potter in chambers, against the sale, by the defendants, of the stock held in said Company by the plaintiffs. Mr. Badger was then heard in behalf of the defendants, Mr. Shepherd, of Fayetteville, appearing with him; after which Judge Wayne reviewed the case, and announced as the judgment of the Court that the injunction be not continued. This placed the parties as they were in the beginning of the controversy, and we see by the last Fayetteville Carolinian, that the stock of Smith & Colby will be sold at public auction on Monday next, "for the non-payment of the second instalment demanded of them and payable on the first of September last."

In the cases of the United States *vs.* John B. Woodfin and James Johnson for forgery, the counsel—Mr. Badger, Mr. Bryan, and Gen. Edney—obtained a continuance.

Tinnen and Hendricks were each sentenced to ten years imprisonment at hard labor. They will probably be removed to the District of Columbia, to be confined in the Penitentiary. In the mean time the Court directed the Marshal to put them to work in the Jail.

The District Attorney, Mr. Dick, acquitted himself in a highly creditable manner.

CARAWAN KILLS HIMSELF.

We learn from the North State Whig that there was much excitement in Washington last week, occasioned by the trial and conviction before Beaufort Superior Court, of the Rev. George W. Carawan for the murder of Clement H. Lassiter. The testimony, in substance, was that Carawan, having a grudge against Lassiter, shot him, and afterwards buried him in a swamp near his house, in Hyde County, where after some days the body was found. Carawan made his escape, went to Tennessee, where he preached under the assumed name of John Forbes. After a time he returned home, and was arrested in his house in January last. The evidence was all circumstantial—no one saw him commit the deed, but the evidence appears to have left no doubt on the minds of the jury of his guilt. The case was managed on the part of the State by George S. Stevenson, Esq., Solicitor, and E. J. Warren and D. M. Carter, Esqs.; and for the defence by James W. Bryan, F. B. Satterthwaite, W. B. Rodman, and R. S. Donnell, Esqs.—Judge Bailey presiding. After a long and patient hearing the jury took the case, retired, and after some hours returned a verdict of *guilty*. The Judge then discharged the jury, and ordered a recess of the Court for one hour. Just as the crowd commenced to leave a report of a pistol was heard, followed immediately by another. Carawan had two self-cocking, single barrel pistols. With one he aimed at Mr. Warren, one of the counsel who had appeared against him. The ball struck just above his heart and glanced, making but a slight wound. With the other he shot a hole through his own head, killing himself instantly.

Carawan was 56 years old, and had been for many years a popular preacher in the Baptist Church. He was a man of strong will, enormous passions, large but comparatively uncultivated intellect, and, as the sequel shows, an utter hypocrite. His wife, apparently about his own age, and his three children were with him during the trial, and were no doubt in the Court room when he destroyed himself.

We learn that "a volume will be issued from the press in a few days containing an accurate report of the trial, prepared by a member of the Bar, when every one wishing to acquaint himself with the particulars of one of the foulest and most extraordinary murders ever perpetrated, can do so."

☞ The Register of Wednesday speaks of the Democratic party as "a league of demagogues for the spoils," and adds, "locofocoism teaches that there is something sacred in the name of organization, which it is treason to question or oppose." We shall neither abuse the Register for these expressions, nor pronounce them false; every man of sense *knows* them to be silly, and that there is not enough truth in them to fill a grain of mustard seed. The Democratic party now holds the Presidency, a large majority in Congress, and all the State governments; and yet such a party, with its principles emblazoned upon every page of the country's history, and known and read of all men, is pronounced "a league of demagogues" for the sake of spoils!

The Register objects to the importance attached by Democrats to organization; and an uninformed reader would be led to infer from his remarks, that he was, pre-eminently, a man of principles; or that, if not so, he was a very patriotic and well-meaning no-party man. What are the facts? Why, the Register has not for months set forth any principles as cardinal in the Whig creed, if we except his random and vague declamation on the land question; and no longer ago than the 23d of last month, the Editor himself introduced Resolutions into the Wake Whig meeting which are silent as to principles, but *contain the most pointed allusions to the importance of party organization.* This is one specimen of the Editor's consistency.

Large Turnips. The Petersburg Express boasts of a turnip weighing seven pounds, and the Salisbury Whig of one raised by Mr. Thos. J. Dedman, of Davie, weighing ten pounds. Mr. William P. Williams, of Franklin, is still ahead, the turnip he sent us weighing twelve pounds and a quarter. What do you say to that, friend Crutchfield? *Our* turnip served for two dinners, and there was still enough left to have made Crutchfield's heart glad. We wish he had been here.

☞ We invite attention to another able and interesting letter in our paper to-day, from Mr. Wiley, the Superintendent of Common Schools.

☞ A Correspondent in the Register nominates George Davis, of New Hanover, for Governor. Who *is* George Davis?

CONGRESS—THE MESSAGE.

The two Houses of Congress assembled on Monday last. We learn that a Caucus of the members of the House was held on Saturday night, at which the Baltimore Resolutions were endorsed, but we have not heard the names of those nominated for Speaker and Clerk. Mr. Boyd, the late Speaker, Mr. Disney, of Ohio, Messrs. Bocock and Bailey, of Virginia, and others were spoken of for the former post. We hope to have information by telegraph before going to press.

We observe by the Washington papers, that the President's Message has been sent by special messengers to various parts of the country, to be delivered to Editors by the Postmasters as soon as they are notified by telegraph that it has been communicated to the House; and if the Message was communicated yesterday, and if the Postmaster here should receive copies, we shall have it out in our Friday's issue.

We copy with hearty approval the following remarks of the Washington Union of Thursday last, in relation to the forthcoming Message:

"The message, therefore, will probably be promptly delivered. Its manner and matter may be inferred from President Pierce's past career. His speeches and votes in Congress are characteristic of a politician of the Virginia school, laboring consistently for an economical government and a strict construction of the constitution. Neither the appeals of sympathy nor the wiles of interest could swerve him from an honest and fearless discharge of his duties. And out of Congress his course has been no less decided and patriotic on the great, vital questions of the time. On all occasions he has proved himself to be the honest man, the true patriot, and the Jeffersonian republican. Now, in acting as the tribune of the people, he will evince the same independence and manliness. Never was it more fortunate for the country that it had an Executive of such stamina; for never was there a greater herd of lobby-jobbers ready to din the ears of members with their thousand speculative schemes. If Congress will do its duty wisely, there can be no doubt but that the President will perform his. But if in legislation the combination in favor of unwise and lavish expenditure should be too strong; if patriotism's small voice should be drowned in the clamor for the thirty millions of surplus in the treasury, it is well for the nation that honesty and fearlessness, that confidence in the soundness, and faith in the virtue, of the veto preside at the helm. Never, in any position in which President Pierce has been placed, has he failed to come up to the mark of great occasions; and this gives the assurance that the power with which the constitution vests him will be used with wisdom and firmness. We look confidently for a message on domestic affairs rigidly constitutional, and on foreign affairs soundly American—for a State paper to which the national heart will beat as responsively as it did to the Inaugural.

Nor do we doubt that this response will find eloquent expression and appropriate action in Congress. Though outside elements, in a single quarter, betoken division on other points than those relating to political measures—though some in New York may desire to go so far as to war upon the administration—yet we look for different results in Congress. The office of that body will be to pass on legislation that shall carry out a democratic policy; to mature measures calculated to promote the common welfare, in which the masses have an interest. In discharging so high an office, large considerations of principle and of country will tower high above those of mere distribution of public offices; and this will serve to carry the members above the spirit of faction. In urging these considerations they will find ample opportunities to gratify an ambition for present usefulness and future fame.

Confident of a message in harmony with Union principles and with American progress—with a majority in Congress elected to support a democratic administration—and having faith that the good sense of the democracy must decide that the welfare of the country is inseparably interwoven with the integrity of the democratic organization—we look with no apprehension, but with the liveliest anticipations, on the meeting of Congress. We look to it for measures calculated to continue to guide our country onward and upward in its path of commercial greatness and national prosperity."

Since the above was prepared, we have heard by telegraph of the organization of the House by the re-election of Mr. Boyd as Speaker, and Mr. Forney as Clerk. Mr. Boyd received nearly the entire Democratic strength of the House.

The Proposed Resolution-Offering in Caucus. We have satisfied ourselves, if the ten or dozen "very Hard" Democratic members of the house go into the caucus on Saturday night (into which outside friends of the candidates they desire to support are trying to coax them to go) they will offer the Cooley endorsing and Guthrie-and-Marcy-denouncing resolutions threatened by the New York *Herald*, unless their managers dread too much to have the fact made patent to the world, that after all the "blowing" in their newspapers they cannot master five members to act with them, outside of the New York Delegation. As such a result will show us, in glaring colors, the falsity of the accounts of their strength and prospects here with which the *Herald*, *National Democrat*, Albany *Argus*, *et ed omne genus*, have been redolent for some time past, we think that they will regard discretion to be the better part of valor in their predicament. However, if they do offer the proposed resolutions, they will at once be laid on the tablo *sans ceremonie*; it being evidently the determination of full nine-tenths of "the party" in the House that they shall not thus make their New York quarrel a national one. From North, South, East and West, this is certainly the unanimous sentiment and determination of every Democratic member who is not immediately interested in the muss.

Washington Star.

We learn that the Caucus of members of Congress held on Saturday night, endorsed the Baltimore Resolutions. A good beginning.

CHEERING.

A friend in Stokes sends us nineteen subscribers with the cash in advance. If every subscriber would just send us one each, we should at once have the largest list in the Southern States. The cause—the cause, friends, would thus be benefited more than we would. Give us a weekly circulation of five thousand in North Carolina, and we will undertake to answer for all the triumphs Whiggery may thenceforth achieve.

A friend residing in a Western County, writes as follows:

"Please send me a statement of my account with you, so that I can remit you the money due, and for a continuance of your excellent paper. I do so, and will try and do more, (by sending you subscribers) on account of your manly and independent stand against that arch traitor to the Democratic cause, A. W. Venable. Rest assured the Democracy of this County are with you heart and hand, which has been proved effectually by the vote for Judge Craige, the able champion of our party, and particularly on the distribution question, which he met successfully, and satisfied the Democracy, as well as his Whigs, that he was right."

A friend writing from Person says, "the State is in the right track for our Democrats"—and a letter from Davidson contains similar words of encouragement. We might continue to quote from letters, but do not deem it important to do so.

The Methodist Church Question Settled. We learn from the New York papers, that the question between the Methodist Church North and South in relation to the property once held in common by them, has been satisfactorily adjusted. This has been done by making an equal division between the Churches. The Hon. John McLean, of the Supreme Court, and himself a Methodist, aided in the settlement of the question.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS COMPLETE.

Term Commences Friday, March 4, 1853. Terminates March 4, 1855.—First Session Begins Monday, December 5, 1853.

SENATE. The Senate consists of two Senators from each State. There are thirty-one States, represented by sixty-two Senators.

SENATORS HOLDING OVER AND ELECT.

Whigs in italic; Democrats in roman. Those marked F. S., are free-soilers, or abolitionists; U., those elected as Union men; S. R., those elected as Southern, or State Rights men.

Pres't, David R. Atchison.	Sec'y, Asbury Dickens
Term expires.	*Term expires.*
ALABAMA.	MICHIGAN.
Benj. Fitzpatrick, 1855	Lewis Cass, 1857
T. C. Clay. 1859	Chas. S. Stuart, 1859
ARKANSAS.	MISSOURI.
Robert W. Johnson, 1855	David R. Atchison, 1855
Wm. K. Sebastian, 1859	*Henry S. Geyer,* 1857
CONNECTICUT.	NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Truman Smith, 1855	Moses Norris, jr., 1855
Isaac Toucey, 1857	Gerard Williams, 1859
CALIFORNIA.	NEW YORK.
William M. Gwin, 1855	*Wm. H. Seward, F.S.* 1855
John B. Weller, 1857	*Hamilton Fish,* 1857
DELAWARE.	NEW JERSEY.
James A. Bayard, 1857	John R. Thompson, 1857
John M. Clayton, 1859	William Wright, 1859
FLORIDA.	NORTH CAROLINA.
Jackson Morton, 1855	*George E. Badger,* 1855
Stephen R. Mallory, 1857	Vacancy, 1859
GEORGIA.	OHIO.
William C. Dawson, 1855	Solo. P. Chase, F.S. 1855
Robert S. Tombs, U., 1859	*Benjamin F. Wade,* 1857
INDIANA.	PENNSYLVANIA.
John Pettit, 1855	*James Cooper,* 1855
Jesse D. Bright, 1857	Rich'd Brodhead, jr. 1857
ILLINOIS.	RHODE ISLAND.
James Shields, 1855	Charles T. James, 1857
Stephen A. Douglas, 1859	Philip Allen, 1859
IOWA.	SOUTH CAROLINA.
Augustus C. Dodge, 1855	A. P. Butler, S. R., 1855
George W. Jones, 1859	Josiah J. Evans, 1859
KENTUCKY.	TENNESSEE.
Archibald Dixon, 1855	*James C. Jones,* 1857
J. B. Thompson, 1859	*John Bell,* 1859
LOUISANA.	TEXAS.
John Slidell, 1855	Thomas J. Rusk, 1857
J. P. Benjamin, 1859	Sam. Houston, 1859
MAINE.	VERMONT.
Hannibal Hamlin, 1857	Vacancy, 1855
Vacancy, 1859	*Solomon Foote, F. S.,* 1857
MASSACHUSETTS.	VIRGINIA.
Charles Sumner, F.S. 1857	James M. Mason, S.R. 1857
Edward Everett, 1859	R. M. T. Hunter, S.R. 1859
MARYLAND.	WISCONSIN.
James A. Pearce, 1855	Isaac P. Walker, 1855
Thomas G. Pratt, 1857	Henry Dodge, 1857
MISSISSIPPI.	RECAPITULATION.
Stephen Adams, U., 1857	Democrats, 36
Vacancy, 1859	Whigs, 21
	Vacancies, 5

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House will consist of two hundred and thirty-four members and territorial delegates, one new territory having lately been formed, viz: Washington. The delegates, however, have no vote. Whigs marked thus †.

Dist.	ALABAMA.	*Dist.*
1	Phillip Phillips.	17 Bishop Perkins.
2	James Abercombie.†	18 Peter Rowe.
3	Sampsom W. Harris.	19 Geo. W. Chase.†
4	William R. Smith.	20 O. B. Matteson.†
5	George S. Houston.	21 Henry Bennet.†
6	W. R. W. Cobb.	22 Gerrit Smith, F. S.†
7	James F. Dowdell.	23 Caleb Lyon, (Ind.)
	ARKANSAS.	24 Daniel T. Jones.
1	A. B. Greenwood.	25 Edwin B. Morgan.†
2	E A. Warren.	26 Andrew Oliver.
	CONNECTICUT.	27 John J. Taylor.
1	James T. Pratt.	28 George Hastings.
2	Colin M. Ingersoll.	29 David Carpenter.†
3	Nathan Belcher.	30 Benj. Pringle, (Ind.)†
4	Origen S. Seymour.	31 Thomas F. Fragler.†
	CALIFORNIA.	32 Solomon G. Haven.†
1	James A. McDougal.	33 Reuben E. Fenton.
2	Milton S. Latham.	NEW JERSEY.
	DELAWARE.	1 Nathan T. Stratton.
1	George B. Riddle.	2 Charles Skelton.
	FLORIDA.	3 Samuel Lilly.
1	Augustus E. Maxwel	4 George Vrail.
	GEORGIA.	5 A. C. M. Pennington.†
1	James L. Seward.	NEW HAMPSHIRE.
2	Alfred H. Colquitt.	1 George W. Kittredge.
3	David J. Bailey.	2 George W. Morrison.
4	William B. W. Dent.	3 Harry Hibbard.
5	Elijah W. Chastain.	NORTH CAROLINA.
6	Junius Hillyer.	1 H. M. Shaw.
7	David A. Reese.†	2 Thomas Ruffin.
8	Alex'r H. Stephens.†	3 William S. Ashe.
	IOWA.	4 Sion H. Rogers.†
1	Bernhardt Henn.	5 John Kerr.†
2	John P. Cook.†	6 Richard C. Puryear.†
	INDIANA.	7 Burton Craige.
1	Smith Miller.	8 Thomas L. Clingman.
2	William H. English.	NEW MEXICO.
3	Cyrus L. Dunham.	Jose. Manual Gallegos.
4	James A. Lane.	OHIO.
5	Samuel W. Parker.†	1 David T. Disney.
6	Thomas A. Henricks.	2 John Scott Harrison.†
7	John G. Davis.	3 L. D. Campbell, F. S.†
8	Daniel Mace.	4 Matthias H. Nichols.
9	Norman Eddy.	5 Alfred P. Edgerton.
10	E. M. Chamberlain.	6 Andrew Ellison.
11	Andrew J. Harlan.	7 Aaron Harlan.†
	ILLINOIS.	8 Moses B. Corwin.†
1	E. B. Washburne.†	9 Frederick W. Green.
2	John Wentworth.	10 John L. Taylor.†
3	J. C. Norton.†	11 Thomas Ritchie.
4	James Knox.†	12 Edson B. Olds.
5	W. A. Richardson.	13 William D. Lindsay.
6	Richard Yates.†	14 Harvy H. Johnson.
7	James Allen.	15 W. R. Sapp.†
8	William H. Bissell.	16 Edward Ball.†
9	Wallis Allen.	17 Wilson Shannon.
	KENTUCKY.	18 George Bliss.
1	Linn Boyd.	19 Edward Wade, F. S.†
2	Benjamin E. Gray.†	20 Jos. R. Giddings, F.S.†
3	Presley Ewing.†	21 Andrew Stewart.
4	James S. Chrisman.	OREGON.
5	Clement S. Hill.†	Joseph Lane.
6	J. M. Elliott.	PENNSYLVANIA.
7	William Preston.†	1 Thomas B. Florence.
8	J. C. Breckenridge.†	2 Joseph R. Chandler.†
9	Leander M. Cox.†	3 John Robbins, jr.
10	R. H. Stanton.	4 Wm. H. Wittie.
	LOUISIANA.	5 John McNair.
1	William Dunbar.	6 Wm. Everhart.†
2	Samuel B. Davis.	7 Samuel A. Bridges.
3	John Perkins, jr.	8 Henry A. Muhlenberg.
4	John B. Smith.†	9 Isaac E. Heister.†
	MASSACHUSETTS.	10 Ner. Middleswarth.†
1	Zeno Scudder.†	11 Christian W. Straub.
2	Samuel L. Crocker.†	12 H. B. Wright.
3	J. Wiley Edmunds.†	13 Asa Packer.
4	Samuel H. Walley.†	14 Galusha A. Crow.
5	William Appleton.†	15 James Gamble.
6	Chas. W. Upham.†	16 Wm. H. Kurtz.
7	Nathaniel P. Banks jr.	17 Samuel L. Russell.†
8	Tappan Wentworth.†	18 John McCulloch.†
9	Alex. DeWitt, F. S.	19 Augustus Drum.
10	Edward Dickinson.†	20 John L. Dawson.
11	John G. Goodrich.†	21 David Ritchie.†
	MICHIGAN.	22 Thomas M. Howe.†
1	David Stuart.	23 Michael C. Trout.
2	David A. Noble.	24 Carlton B. Curtis.
3	Samuel Clark.	25 John Dick.†
4	Hector L. Stephens.	RHODE ISLAND.
	MAINE.	1 Thomas Davis.
1	Moses McDonald.	2 Benjamin B. Thurston.
2	Samuel Mayall.	SOUTH CAROLINA.
3	E. Wilder Farley.†	1 John McQueen, (S. R.)
4	Samuel P. Benson.†	2 Wm. Aiken, (S. R.)
5	Israel Washburn, Jr.†	3 L. M. Keitt, (S. R.)
6	T. J. D. Fuller.	4 P. S. Brooks, (S. R.)
	MISSISSIPPI.	5 James L. Orr, (S. R.)
1	Daniel B. Wright.	TENNESSEE.
2	William S. Barry.	1 Brookins Campbell.
3	O. R. Singleton.	2 Wm. W. Churchwell.
4	Wiley P. Harris.	3 Samuel A. Smith.
5	William Barksdale.	4 Wm. Cullum.†
	MARYLAND.	5 Chas. Ready.†
1	John R. Franklin.†	6 Geo. W. Jones.
2	Jacob Shower.	7 R. M. Bugg.†
3	Joshua Vansant.	8 Felix K. Zollikoffer.†
4	Henry May.	9 Emerson Etheridge.†
5	William T. Hamilton.	10 Frederick P. Stanton.
6	A. R. Sotters.†	TEXAS.
	MISSOURI.	1 George W. Smith.
1	Thomas H. Benton.	2 Peter H. Bell.
2	Alfred W. Lamb.	UTAH.
3	John G. Lindley.†	John M. Bernhisel.
4	John G. Miller.†	VIRGINIA.
5	Mordecai Oliver.†	1 Thomas H. Bayly.
6	John S. Phelps.	2 J. M. Millson.
7	Sam. Caruthers.	3 John S. Caskie.
	MINNESOTA.	4 Wm. O. Goode.
	Henry M. Rice.	5 Thomas S. Bocock.
	NEW YORK.	6 Paulus Powell.
1	James Maurice.	7 William Smith.
2	Thos. W. Cummings.	8 Charles J. Faulkner.
3	Hiram Walbridge.	9 H. A. Edmondson.
4	Mike Walsh.	10 John Letcher.
5	Wm. M. Tweed.	11 Z. Kidwell.
6	John Wheeler.	12 John F. Snodgrass.
7	William A. Walker.	13 Fayette McMullen.
8	Francis B. Cutting.	VERMONT.
9	Jared V. Peck.	1 James Meacham.†
10	William Murray.	2 Andrew Tracy.†
11	T. R. Westbrook.	3 Alvah Sabin.†
12	Gilbert Dean.	WISCONSIN.
13	Russel Sage.†	1 Daniel Wells, Jr.
14	Rufus W. Peckham.	2 B. C. Eastman.
15	Charles Hughes.	3 John B. Macy.
16	George A. Simmons.†	

RECAPITULATION IN FIGURES.

	Democrat.	Abolition.	Whig.
Alabama,	6	—	1
Arkansas,	2	—	1
Connecticut,	4	—	—
California,	2	—	—
Delaware,	1	—	—
Florida,	1	—	—
Georgia,	6	—	2
Illinois,	5	—	4
Indiana,	10	—	1
Iowa,	1	—	1
Kentucky,	5	—	5
Louisiana,	3	—	1
Maine,	3	—	3
Massachusetts,	1	1	9
Michigan,	4	—	—
Missouri,	3	—	4
Maryland,	4	—	2
Mississippi,	5	—	—
New York,	22	1	10
New Hampshire,	3	—	—
New Jersey,	4	—	1
North Carolina,	5	—	3
Ohio,	12	2	7
Pennsylvania,	16	—	9
Rhode Island,	2	—	—
South Carolina,	6	—	—
Tennessee,	5	—	5
Texas,	2	—	—
Virginia,	13	—	—
Vermont,	—	—	3
Wisconsin,	3	—	—
Total,	159	4	71

JOHN C. CALHOUN. We find in the Richmond Enquirer an interesting letter, written by a French gentleman travelling in this country, who was in Washington at the time Mr. Calhoun made his last great speech in the United States Senate, on the compromise measures, in 1850, to his brother in Paris, in which he gives his impressions of that distinguished statesman. He says:

"I saw a senator who procured me a seat on the lower floor, near the place at which Senator Mason was to read Mr. Calhoun's remarks; and a little after one o'clock Mr. Calhoun entered. He wore the appearance of a man gradually expiring. His form was the merest skeleton, but his face, and the peculiar expression of his countenance, were as perfectly intellectual as any human face could be. I shall never forget the shudder which came over me when I saw him enter the Senate Chamber. Richelieu, Voltaire, Moliere, Arago, Lamartine, Soult—not one of them ever had such a face. Indeed, it is utterly impossible for you to conceive of the impression which his simple presence created. No man, destitute of military renown, ever had so much deference and respect paid to him. Indeed, I can now know how it has happened that he has been so long in the service of his country. All looked with interest at him. When he sat down, the reading of his speech was proceeded with, beginning with the simple but unusual address, '*Senators.*' (The usual address is 'Mr. President,' as it is with us.) Rome or Greece never had, in all their annals, a sublimer spectacle. Here was a man of the profoundest acquirements, the purest private and public character, leaving the bed of death to counsel the American Senate, upon a question of the first magnitude to his own country and to the world. The profoundest attention was paid to every word and syllable. The paper was as simple and yet as masterly as the arguments of the Emperor Napoleon in his disquisitions upon the stage of Europe, which he prepared at St. Helena. The character of Calhoun's mind is that of the analyzer, and also that of the classifier. He generalizes with more rapidity than any man now living. His composition is easy and concise. He embraces his propositions in the fewest expressions, and his conclusions seem so apparent that a refutation is impossible. This discourse was the most eloquent composition I ever heard read in any assembly; indeed, I do not regard anything in French or English literature as its superior. It is eloquence, and with it an argument that is itself history and philosophy. I read it again and again after it was published, and, in addition to copies sent you, I have kept several which I shall translate when I return to Paris. He was unquestionably the master-spirit of the Senate."

GRAHAM MALE INSTITUTE. We are indebted to the editors of the Christian Sun for a catalogue of this Institution, located at Graham, Alamance county, N. C., now under charge of the Rev. John R. Holt and Albert G. Anderson, esq. For several years this Institution was under the sole management of the Rev. John R. Holt; but its prosperity made it expedient to add another teacher, and Mr. Anderson was selected. The catalogue shows it to be at present in a highly prosperous condition, numbering about fifty pupils from this State and Virginia. We observed in the proceedings of the last Christian Conference, that it was resolved to raise twelve hundred dollars, to pay off a small balance of debt incurred for the building, and to furnish the Institution with more extensive philosophical apparatus. We are pleased to see that the Institution is duly patronized, and that its influence for good is properly appreciated by the Christian denomination to which the teachers belong.

John Trollinger, esq., is President of the Board of Trustees, and Dr. Pleasant Holt, Secretary and Treasurer. *Hillsboro' Recorder.*

A BEATIFUL MORAL. We find in an exchange the following simple and touching paragraph. There is a wealth of beauty in it, and a moral on which many a word might be said and lesson taught;

"God will take care of baby." A beautiful infant had been taught to say it, and it could say little else, "God will take care of baby." It was seized with sickness, at a time when both parents were recovering from a dangerous illness. Every day it grew worse, and at last was given up to die.

Almost agonized, the mother begged to be carried into the room of her darling, to give it one last embrace. Both parents succeeded in reaching the apartment, just as it was thought the baby had breathed its last. The mother wept aloud, when once more the little creature opened its eyes, looking up in her face, smiled, moved its lips, and in a faint voice said, "God will take care of baby." Sweet, consoling words; they hardly ceased when the infant was in Heaven.

"Where's Kossuth?" is a question that is sometimes asked. The New York Times answers:

"Kossuth, as we learn by private advices, remains in London, confident that the course of events must, sooner or later, drag Austria into the conflict, and that the western powers can then no longer remain indifferent. The Hungarians will then have an opportunity to renew their struggle for independence; and instead of being compelled to fight the combined armies of Austria and Russia, without support, they will have the active aid of all the rest of Europe. Indeed, the entrance of Austria into the war would be the signal for a general revolution in all the countries now subject to her despotic power."

In Florida, Louisiana, and Texas—the only States in the Union in which sugar is raised to a large amount a capital of $80,000,000 is invested in the culture of the cane. These States produce annually about $300,000,000 pounds of sugar. In addition to this amount, foreign importations are yearly made into the United States to the amount of 350,000,000 pounds.

THE TURKISH WAR.

By the intelligence from the seat of war it is extremely difficult to arrive at anything like a connected narrative, in the confusion of contradictory and undated dispatches that follow each other to the markets of Paris and London. From the materials before us we are enabled to gather the details of the events that have transpired up to the present time. A decisive battle was hourly looked for. Report says the battle has already been fought, at or near Bucharest, and victory is variously assigned to either side.

The only authentic statement of any repulse the Turks have met with, is that, on the morning of the 9th, their force of 2,000 men was compelled to evacuate the island in front of the strong Russian position at Giurgero. In contrast to these trifling checks we have the details of the following brilliant victory.

THE BATTLE OF OLTENITZA. We have now detailed accounts of this first encounter between the Moslem and Russians. It proves to have been an affair of much more importance than at first stated. After a continued fire from midnight of November 1st to daybreak of the third, the Turkish amunition became exhausted, and with the wild cries of Moslem warfare the entire Turkish force charged the enemy with bayonet and sabre, and scattered them at all points. The Russians left twelve hundred on the field in killed and wounded, and were driven back upon Bucharest, where a heavy fire from the artillery of the place brought up the pursuing Turks, who then returned to Oltenitza and encamped upon the field, their first care being to fortify the position.

The battle was fought within a triangle of land formed by the waters of the Argis and Danube.

Only nine thousand Turks were engaged, but they had occupied a strong quarantine building and an old redou. t situated in the plain near the Danube; as well as the village. From this position they threw shot and shell with great effect, up to the very entrance of a village where Gen. Dannenberg was directing the attack. A telegraphic despatch sent to the French government, and immediately (on the 13th instant) communicated to the Turkish minister at Paris, says that the Russians twice drove the Turks from their position, but that on the third day (by the despatch called November 4) the Turks dispersed the Russians, with the loss above stated. The Russian loss in officers was particularly severe, the enemy's marksmen having apparently endeavored to pick off as many as they could. It is particularly noted that the disabled officers are almost without exception wounded by the conical balls of the chasseur regiments, organized on the model of the celebrated French chasseurs of Vincennes.

The Turkish artillery was beautifully served. The Russians, too, stood manfully to their arms, and the affair had all the features of a pitched battle. Omar Pasha did not command in person. The position of Oltenitza is very strong; the left wing of the Turks being protected by the river Ardis (Ardrisch,) the right by a swamp impassable to horse, and the rear by the fortress of Silistria and the fort of Turtakai. The garrison in Turtakai fired with such precision during the battle that the shots passing over the heads of the Turks, did great execution among the Russians. A report says the Russians lost 8 guns.

Referring to this engagement, a Vienna letter of the 10th, says:

"It is not likely that the following startling news will find its way into papers; but you may rely implicitly on its truth. The victory of the Turks, (which was owing to treachery,) was more complete than is generally supposed. The outposts nearest the river were Poles, and they not only permitted the Turks to cross without giving notice of their approach, but actually assisted them in the work of death. The cannonade lasted, with slight intermission, twenty-eight hours. The date was a mistake. The affair began in the night between the 1st and 2d, and lasted to the 3d."

A DECISIVE BATTLE LOOKED FOR, AND ERE THIS PROBABLY FOUGHT. On learning of the defeat of Dannenberg, at Oltenitza, Prince Gortschakoff, without delay, took measures to attack the Turks ere they had time to recover from the casualities of the former action. With this view, he left Bucharest on the 8th, at the head of 24,000 fresh troops, and accompanied by his entire staff, advanced upon Oltenitza. The Turks at that post on were only 9,000 strong, less *hors de combat* of the previous battle, probably 1,000 in dead and wounded. This left but 8,000 to oppose the Russian General, but the Turks being in force higher on the river, would no doubt come up in time to take part in the fray.

At the date when our correspondent prepared his despatch, (Tuesday evening, the 15th,) rumors were already flying thick that the battle had been fought.

One account states circumstantially that the Turks had been disastrously defeated, and driven across the river. Another asserted, no less positively, that the Russians had met with a terrible repulse. The locality of this battle is vaguely called the neighborhood of Bucharest. Another report says between Widdin and Bucharest; and a third despatch, promulgated by certain speculators, said under the walls of Bucharest, and that the Russians attribute to themselves the victory. And yet, another account states that the fight took place at Krajova, which is the most likely to be correct, as we learn that on the 3d inst., the Turkish force at Kalafat was awaiting reinforcements to march upon Krajova.

That a battle has been fought, appears highly probable. From Vienna we learn that fighting was going on near Bucharest, on the morning of 11th.

POSITION OF THE HOSTILE ARMIES. The Russians have now in the Principalities 85,000 serviceable men, and 12,000 in hospital. Their headquarters are at Bucharest, defended by some hundred heavy guns. The army operates in two divisions, commanded respectively by Gen. Dannenberg (already flogged) and Gortschakoff. They have communication open with Russia. Strong reinforcements of infantry are on the way, but cannot reach for five weeks. The Emperor, it is expected, will come near the seat of war.

The Turks, having crossed the Danube, are established at ten points. There are, besides, movements along the Turkish side of the Danube that indicate an attempt on the part of the Turks to cross lower down the stream, at Galatz perhaps, with a view to turn the Russian flank. Omer has already—taking the medium of conflicting statements—80,000 men across the river, and an equal number between the Danube and Balkan.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR'S ELECTION. As a Convention of the Democratic party of North Carolina will probably be held in Raleigh the latter part of this winter or early next spring, to nominate a candidate for Governor at the approaching election, we respectfully suggest that meetings be held at December Court in Person and at January Court in Caswell for the purpose of appointing Delegates to represent these Counties in the State Convention.

Milton Democrat.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY—DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST. We understand that, yesterday, General Wool, in compliance with the recent "general order" arranging the various departments of the U. S. Army, moved his head-quarters from Troy, New York, to Baltimore. So all who hereafter have business with his office will address the Head-Quarters of the Eastern Division, at that point.

The steamer Roanoke, which has been running in connection with the Jamestown between New York and this city, is temporarily withdrawn for the purpose of repairs. The Jamestown will continue regularly to leave Norfolk every Wednesday.

Norfolk Beacon.

A SINGULAR DELEGATION. The Legislative delegation from Camden County is composed of a temperance man, a hotel keeper, and a distiller. Their politics are Whig, Native American and Democrat. What other county in the State can boast of such a singular trio. *N. Y. Mirror.*

Capt. John W. Gunnison, lately massacred by the Utah Indians, was a native of New Hampshire, and entered the Third Artillery from West Point, in 1837. He was engaged in the survey of a route for the Pacific Railroad, ordered by Congress last year, at the suggestion of the California Senators.

GEN. GUYON. It appears that Gen. Guyon, who made himself famous as a soldier and officer in the Hungarian war for independence, led that portion of the Turkish army which crossed the Danube from Turtakai and defeated the Russians at Oltenitza. The Turks call him Imael Pasha, though, it is said, he has not renounced christianity.

TELEGRAPHED FOR THE STANDARD.

ORGANIZATION OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, December 6, 1853.

Both Houses of Congress have organized.

In the Senate, forty-three members were present; and in the House of Representatives two hundred and seventeen were in attendance.

LYNN BOYD, of Kentucky, was re-elected Speaker, having received 148 votes. JOHN W. FORNEY was re-elected Clerk.

The Message will be sent in to-day.

The Fishery Question—Affairs in England—Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2d. I learn upon good authority that despatches have been received by the Department from Mr. Buchanan, our Minister at the Court of St. James, which state that he has had an interview with Lord Aberdeen in reference to the projected Fishery treaty, with modifications allowing colonial vessels a participation in our coasting trade, and that it would be accepted by the British Cabinet. The reason why the Cabinet has not acted upon it before was because of its being absorbed with the Russo-Turkish question.

The impression also gained strength that England would in time declare war against Russia. This intelligence comes by the last steamer.

W. W. Dennison, acting Superintendent of the Census Bureau, in the abscence of Mr. De Bow, has been appointed to a $1,500 clerkship in the Indian Bureau, vice Mr. Sinoot, resigned to enter into the banking business.

Senators James, of Rhode Island, Thompson, of New Jersey, Stuart, of Michigan, and some thirty Representatives arrived to-day. Their is unquestionably a quorum of the House now here.

Mr. Benton has selected the seat and desk long occupied by John Quincy Adams, on the whig side of the House, which is regarded as omnious or his future political associations. The Anti-Benton members have been assured that Watson, who is Mr. Benton's candidate for the St. Louis post-office, shall not be appointed.

Non-Arrival of the Europa.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2, 11 P. M. Up to this hour we have no tidings of the steamer Europa, now in her fourteenth day from Liverpool, with dates to the 19th of November. A dispatch from Sandy Hook announces thick, rainy weather, and no signs of the Europa.

The Late Disaster—Maine Law.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 2. It is now ascertained that seven persons in all lost their lives by the explosion, on Lake Superior, of the steamer Independence.

The Maine Liquor Law went into effect throughout the State of Michigan to-day.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

MISSISSIPPI. Full returns from 35 counties, and reported majorities from six others, foot up for Governor—Rogers, (Whig) 17,308; McRae, (Democrat,) 19,215.

LOUISIANA. Complete official returns give the following result for Congress in the first and second districts; 1st district, Gayerre, 2,691; Dunbar, 4,555, 2d district, Davis, 5,446; Hunt, 6,555. Thus, Dunbar, Dem., has 1,864 majority in the first district, and Hunt, Whig, 1,119 majority in the second district.

WISCONSIN. Returns from 23 counties foot up on a Prohibitory Liquor Law: Yes, 25,387; No, 22,309. For Governor, Baird, (Whig,) 2,544; Holton, (Free Soil and People's Candidate,) 20,492; Barstow, (regular Pierce Democrat,) 26,998.

ALABAMA. No returns for Governor were received from eight counties. Winston (Secession Dem.,) had 30,116 votes; Walker, (Secession Whig,) 1,560; Farnest, (Union Whig,) 10,127, and Nicks, (Union Dem.,) 5,763.

Cholera at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 1. Dr. Hestor, a distinguished physician, died here to-day, suddenly, of cholera.

BOSTON, Dec. 2. Koszta left to-day for Washington. He will stop a short time in New York.

THE DUTCH BLACKSMITH. Col. F——, a very irritable and impatient man, had occasion once, while passing on horseback through a small town in the west, to patronize a Dutch blacksmith.

"Are you the smith?" he asked of a stout, black bearded, smoking, dirty man, who came out of the shop to look at the horse's defective shoes.

"Yees, I been der schmidt," replied Meinheer, steadying his pipe with his left hand, while he lifted one of the horse's feet with his right. "You wish him to have de new shoes?"

"No sir," said the colonel, in his quick way, "set the shoes on his fore feet—that's all."

"Set de shoes on his fore feet; I oondherstthand. I will have him in vun hour shoed."

The colonel went away, and returning at the appointed time, found the smith still at work on his horse. He was very wroth when he saw the state of affairs; but he went away again with the promise that "in vun half hour" longer the shoes would be set. After dinner, in no very mild humor, he made his appearance again at the shop, and asked, "what was to pay."

"Four shillings," was the reply.

"Four shillings? It's an imposition," exclaimed the fiery colonel. "I never paid over a shilling for setting a shoe in my life."

"Wery vell," nodded Meinher, "vun shilling for de vun shoe—I set de four shoes—dat is four shilling—*nichts!*"

"*Nick!* the Old Nick!" roared the excited traveler, "who told you to set more than two shoes?"

"By doonder!" said the smith, "you tell me yourself."

"I? It's a falschood—a lie—a——"

"Mine Cot! You said set de shoes on de four foot——"

"So I did! the *two* shoes on the *fore* feet."

"Cot in Himmel! ish der man crazy? *Two* shoes on *four* feet! Yun hats on dree head as mooch."

"You eternal f-f-fool," exclaimed the Colonel, who stuttered when much excitted' "I said set the *fore* shoes on these *two* feet, you b-b-blundering Dutchman."

"Set *four* shoes on *two* feet. Ha, ha, ha," laughed the smith scornfully and angrily. "Hundred tousand and blitzen! you tam Yankee!"

"You w-w-ooden headed Dutchman!"

"You Yankee goose! monkey! vun tam jackass—fool!"

The Colonel replied, stuttering worse than ever, the smith struck his fist and jabbered Dutch, his knowledge of English being exhausted; and thus they had it, "back and forth," until a mutual acquaintance came up and explained the matter. The Colonel paid the charge, laughed at the mistake; while Meinheer smoked fiercely, cursing copiously the language which made four feet two feet, or two feet four feet, "any way but der right way—doonder and blitzen!" *True Flag.*

Somebody asks, "is it lawful to hang clothes on Mason & Dixon's line?"

Just as lawful as planting beans around the North Pole.

And just as proper, too, as for a temperance man to "double the Horn."

DESERVING. "Do you know Mr. John Brown?" "Yes, my dear." "Is he not a deserving man?" "Yes, he deserves a flogging, and if he ever gallants you again, I will give it to him!"

On a recent trial, an Irishman, with characteristic obliquity of speech, after scratching his head, said, "Plase your honor, I do not remember,—or if I do, I forget it now."

A wag observing a fellow steal a fish and put it under his jacket, which was too short to conceal the theft, halloed to the purloiner to wear, in future, a *longer* jacket, or steal a *shorter* fish.

The Carolina Baptist, published at Hendersonville, says several droves of hogs have passed through that place. It thinks the price of pork there will be from 4 to 4½ cts. gross, and probably 5 cts.

We learn that Col. Charles R. Jones of Williamsburg, Iredell County, has been elected Brigadier General of the 15th Brigade of North Carolina Militia. *Carc. Watchman.*

A MOCK EPIC.

The reader will be amused, in spite of himself, at the ingenious quaintness and simplicity of the following fiction, so ridiculous and at the same time so well told:

[From the Knickerbocker Magazine.]

It must have been sheer envy on the part of Mr. C. Conklin Neppins that excluded the following stirring "pome" from the columns of "The Quog Litery Gem." We take an early occasion to do justice to the talents of the author, K. N. Pepper, Esq., who writes us that he "has chose the *hydraulic* measure because, next to the *hydrameters*, he considers it the most effectual:"

"SUBJECK: A COLLUSION BETWEEN A ALEGAITER AND A WATER-SNAIK: TRIUMPH OF THE WATER-SNAIK; DETH OF THE ALEGAITER:"

"There is an iland on a river going,
Which runs into Gautimaly, a warm country
Lying near the Tropicks: covered with sand;
Here and there a symptum of a Willow,
Hanging of its umberagious lims & braoches
Over the clear streme meandering far below.
This was the Home of the now silent Alegaiter,
When not in his other element confine'd:
Hear he would set upon his eggs a sleep
With I ey observant of his and other pasing
Objecks: a while I kept a going on so:
Fereles of dainger was the hapy Alegaiter!
But a las! in an evil our he was fourced to
Wake! that dreme of Bliss was two sweet for him.
I morning the son arose with unusoal splendor,
Which also did our Alegaiter, coming from the water,
His scails a-flinging of the rais of the son back
To the fountain-head which tha originly sprung.
But having had nothing to eat for some time, he
Was slepy and gap'd, in a short time, widely.
Unfoalding soon a welth of perl-white teth,
The rais of the son soon shed his sinister ey
Because of there mutooal splender and warmth.
The Evil Our (which I sed) was now come;
Evidently a good chans for a water-Snaik
Of the large Specie, whitch soon apeared
Into the horison, near the bank where repose'd
Calmly in slepe the Alegaiter before spoken of.
About 50 foot was his Length (not the 'gaiter)
And he was aperiently a well-proportioned Snaik.
When he was all ashore he glared upon
The iland with aprural, but was soon
'Astonished with the view & lost to wonder' (from Wats)
(For jest then he began for to see the Alegaiter.)
Being a nateral Enemy of his'n, he worked himself
Into a fury, also a ni position.
Before the Alegaiter well could ope
His eys (in other words, pirceve his danger)
The Snaik had envelloped his body just 19
Times with "foalds voloommus and vast" (from Milton)
And had tore off several Scails in the confusion,
Besides squesing him awfully onto his stomic.
Just then, by a fortinate turn in his affairs,
He ceazed into his mouth the circles tale
Of the unreflecting water-Snaik! Groan desperate,
He, finding that his tale was fast squesed
Terrible, while they roaled all over the iland.
* * * * * * * *
It was a well-conducted Afair: no noise
Disturbed the harmony of the Scen, except
Once't when a Wilow was snaped into by the roaling.
Each of the combatence hadn't a minit for holering,
So the conflick was naterally tremenjous!
But soon by grate fource the tale was bit complete-
Ly off: but the eggcertion was too much
For his delicate Constitootion; he felt a compression
Onto his chest, and generaly over his body:
When he excpres'd his breathing, it was with grate
Difficulty that he felt inspir'd again once more.
Of coarse this State must sufer a revolootion.
So the Alegaiter give but 1 yel, and egspire'd.
The water-Snaik reailed hisself off, & survay'd,
For say 10 minits, the condition of
His fo; then wondering what made his tale hurt
He sloly went off for to cool."

MARRIED,

In Fayetteville, R. C. Bartlett to Miss Sarah Parker. Also, Mr. H. McDonald to Miss Margaret A. McInnis. Also, in Cumberland, Rev. Joseph B. Martin to Miss S. Mary Carver.

In Orange County, Maj. Geo. W. Tate to Miss Rachel Whitaker. Also, Mr. William Terrel to Miss Margaret Minnis. Also, Mr. John W. Gattis to Miss Lucinda Siler. Also, Mr. W. Plate to Miss Mary Pane. Also, Mr. John M. Brown to Miss Mary A. Fowler. Also, Mr. William J. Kirkland to Miss Elizabeth Craig.

In Warren, on the 23d November, Mr. Edward F. Bobbitt, to Miss Indiana F. daughter of Anderson F. Brame, Esq.

In Iredell, Dr. L. W. Coleman to Miss Jane Arey. Also, Mr. A. L. Lippard to Miss Susan Bowman.

In Lenoir, Caldwell, at the Episcopal Church, on the evening of the 23d Nov., by the Rev. H. H. Prout, Mr. Samuel Bane, of Giles county, Va., to Miss Lucy B. Baker.

In Clinton, on the 11th inst., Dr. J. L. Rose, of Cumberland, to Miss Portia Augustus, daughter of Dr. Wm. McKay of that place.

In Richmond county, on 17th inst., Mr. Wm. B. McMillan to Miss Harriet Ann McNair.

In Duplin county, Dr. Allen M. Lewis of New Hanover, to Miss Susan Page. Also, Mr. Solomon Hall to Miss Mary C. Sutherland.

In Chowcow

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL.—(By Railroad.)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL.—(By Two-horse Hack.)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL.—(By Four-horse Coaches.)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL.—(By Two-horse Hack.)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL.—(By Four-horse Coach.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL.—(By Two-horse Hack.)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL.—(By Horse.)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE HAS BEEN ordered by the Post Master General, and goes into operation on this Road to-day:
Leave Raleigh at 8 A. M., and reach Weldon at 1 P. M., in time for the Express train to Wilmington.
Leave Weldon at 1½ P. M., and reach Raleigh at 6½ P. M.
Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co. } 84—
September 6th, 1853.

NIEMEYER & WHITE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GENERAL PRODUCE BROKERS,
PORTSMOUTH, VA.,
Offer their services to the Shipping, Planting, Trading and Manufacturing Interests.
☞ We will give strict attention to Shipping or Selling Tobacco, Cotton, Flour, Grain, Provisions, Lumber, and Naval Stores; and Forwarding Merchandise with Despatch.
Lime, Plaster, Guano, Cement and Salt, always on hand.
Henry V. Niemeyer, James C. White.
August 8th, 1853. 76—3m.

GENERAL AGENCY, WASHINGTON CITY. JENNINGS PIGOTT, of Carteret County, N. C. Attorney at Law, practicing in the Supreme Court of the United States, and JOHN W. HANCOCK, late of Orange County, N. C. have established a permanent Agency at the seat of the General Government, and will prosecute claims of every description before Congress and the several departments and public offices, procure Patents, Pensions, Bounty Land, extra pay, arrearages of pay and half pay to widows and orphans, &c.
Address Pigott & Hancock, (post paid) Washington City.
References.
John A. Gilmer, Esq. Cad. Jones, Esq. Hon. J. C. Dobbin, Hon. W. S. Ashe, Dan'l. W. Courts, Esq. Hon. W. A. Graham, Hon. W. H. Washington, and Hon. John Kerr.
Washington City, D. C. Oct. 1853. 101—9tw.

WHOLESALE TRADE FOR MARCH 1852. OUR SPRING STOCK of *Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy Dry Goods*, is now complete. The assortment is large and commanding. Country Merchants are invited to call and examine styles and prices, feeling confident that we can offer as great inducements as any Jobbing House, North or South.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL.
Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va.
84—

DRESS TRIMMINGS.—PLAIN AND POINTED Velvets.
Black and Colored Fringes.
Ribbons and Gimp Trimmings.
Black Silk Lace and Worsted Braids.
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

GLOVES.—LADIES' KID GLOVES,
Gentlemen's do
Black and Colored, do
Lile Thread and Burlin do
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

BONNETS! BONNETS!!—SILK AND SATIN Bonnets, all colors.
White and Col'd. Straw Lace all colors.
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

MEN'S WEAR.—BLACK FRENCH CLOTHS.
Black French Doeskin Cassinere.
Fancy do
Plain and Plaid Satinetts.
Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds.
Black Satin Vestings.
Fancy Silk do
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

HATS AND CAPS.—75 DOZ. HATS AND CAPS, of the best make, comprising every style, quality and price.
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

BED TICK, MARLBORO' STRIPES AND PLAIDS. Striped and plaid Linseys, Bleached and Brown Sheeting and Domestic Heavy No. 1. Osnaburgs, (cheap.) Col'd. Cambrics, Irish Linen, White and Colored Flannels, Silk Warp do. and Black Alapacas.
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

BLANKETS AND KERSEYS.—BEST CABLE Warp Georgia Kerseys.
Heavy Plain Georgia Kerseys.
White and Colored Blankets, very heavy.
Bed do do
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

LADIES' SHOES. ROBINSON'S FRENCH GAITers, well foxed.
Robinson's Good Boots.
Do Kid Buskins and Ties.
Do Goat do do
Do Misses' Boots. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 68—

MANTILLAS.—SILK VELVET, WITH HEAVY Fringe. Plain and Watered with heavy Fringe.
The latest styles out. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 85—

LADIES' PLAIN AND EM'D HANDKC'FS. Chemizetts, Pointed Collars and Undersleeves.
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

RIBBONS! RIBBONS!! RICH BONNET, NECK. Tafeta and Sash Ribbons. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

GLAZIERS' DIAMONDS AND KNIVES.—In Store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, THE MOST EFFECTUAL remedy ever used for the destruction of Rats, Mice, &c., erby WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PELELTIER'S SARSAPARILLA.—A fresh supply just received and for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.

RIGG'S GENUINE MILITARY SOAP.—A supply of this celebrated Soap, just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.
February 22d, 1853. 28—

5,000 CIGARS, of superior quality, for sale by P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, February 22d, 1853. 28—

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.—A FRESH supply of Ayer's Chery Pectoral, just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

EXTRACTS FOR FLAVORING.—Rose, Vanilla, Orange, Lemon, Butter Almond, Cinnamon and Pine Apple in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

TABLE SALT.—VERY FINE AND WHITE in small bags, in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CORN STARCH.—A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

DEPILATORY.—FOR REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, for sale by
WILLIAS & HAYWOOD.

CHLORINE TOOTH WASH STANDS UNRIVALLED for cleansing the mouth and preserving the teeth and gums. For sale at
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY of Rushton, Clark & Co.'s just to hand, at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FLOUR.—SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, OF NEW Wheat, in Store, and for sale by
JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, September 9d, 1853. 83—

CHEWING TOBACCO.—I have seven brands of the finest qualities of Chewing Tobacco, one of which is put up by T. & E. P. Jones, and claimed the Premium at our State Fair, for sale in packages or lots to suit the trade, by P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, November 4th, 1853. 101—

FALL TRADE, 1853.—BOOTS & SHOES, THE GREAT RIVALRY: Or, WHO SHALL CONTROL THE NORFOLK SHOE-MARKET, AT WHOLESALE?—Some years ago the Proprietor of the famous Ladies' Shoe Saloon put in his claim to do a large share of this particular branch of the Shoe business, by importing one of the LARGEST STOCKS OF BOOTS AND SHOES which had ever been sent to Norfolk. Since then, at each successive season, our stock has gradually increased until the present time, and now we do a larger business than any other house in Eastern Virginia.
The Ladies' Saloon was first established about twelve years ago, and the Store has been repeatedly altered and enlarged to make room for Mr. ADDINGTON'S increasing trade, until now the old Store can be no longer enlarged. He has recently built for himself one of the largest Stores for his business in the United States.
The New Store is four times as large as the old one, so that hereafter we shall be prepared with the goods to do the largest Boot and Shoe Trade done in the State of Virginia.
(A complete description of this splendid new Store will be given about the 15th of July, when it will be opened.)
At the commencement of each season we have on hand from ☞ $80,000 to $100,000 worth of BOOTS and SHOES, while we constantly receive heavy shipments of goods during its continuance. Our success has indeed been signal, and why? Because we have always conducted our business on equitable principles, mutually benefiting the seller and the buyer.
This success is truly flattering to us, insomuch we intend to make still larger additions to our stock, and therefore invite all Country Merchants and Shoe Dealers to come and deal for the future with us at the new store.
HUNDREDS OF MERCHANTS have already availed themselves of our invitation, who return and buy goods at each season, saying, "they can do better at the LADIES' SALOON *than they can do at the North.*" We guarantee to sell at least 5 per cent. less than others, and to sell goods which will suit the retail trade of Virginia and North-Carolina Merchants better than any they may purchase elsewhere. The Stock consists in part of—
Gentlemen's Fine Boots and Shoes, of every fashionable variety,
Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Jenny Linds, and other celebrated styles,
Men's Calf-skin Brogans, of every variety,
" " Boots, " "
" Kip Brogans, " "
" " Boots, " "
" Coarse, Thick Brogans, for Negroes,
" " Boots, "
Dutch Women's Brogans, for outdoor Women, Field hands, and for Cooks,
Women's Leather Bootees, for House Servants, &c.
" Shoes of every kind and quality,
Boys' Kip and Coarse Boots and Shoes of all kinds,
Misses' and Children's Shoes of all kinds, over 100 different varieties.
The attention of Country Merchants is invited to this immence Stock of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at the Ladies' Saloon, where they can buy every article wanted by them at the lowest wholesale prices, thereby saving themselves the trouble and expense of going to the North for their supplies.
TERMS—SIX MONTHS CREDIT.
☞ The Ladies' Saloon is on Main Street, near Walters' City Hotel.
W. H. ADDINGTON.
Norfolk, Va., July 6, 1853. 67—tf.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.—JUST RECEIVED AT THE LADIES' SALOON, Norfolk, Va., 100 cases India Rubber Shoes, which is a part of our Fall orders. This stock of Rubbers is of the very best quality, and will be warranted not to be affected by any temperature of the weather. It consists of Men's India Rubber Boots, short legs, long legs, and some extra long legs, for Wading and Fishing.
Men's India Rubber Shoes, Clogs, Slippers, Sandals, &c.
Women's India Rubber Boots, Bootees, Buskins, Slippers, Sandals, Clogs, and Over Gaiters.
Ladies' fine India Rubber Shoes, Slippers, Sandals, &c., of the most beautiful and delicate make.
A new style of Gossamer Rubbers for Ladies' have been just received also at the Ladies' Saloon. There has never been any thing like them out before, and as we are the Agents for the Manufacturer no other dealer in Norfolk or in the States of Virginia and North Carolina can sell them unless purchased through our House.
The Merchants of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Petersburg and Richmond as well as those country Merchants from Virginia and North Carolina can be supplied at Manufacturers' prices at the Ladies' Saloon, with the goods from this celebrated Factory. They are superior in point of durability, beauty and style to any others that are now made in this country.
The goods are now open for inspection, and orders are respectfully solicited.
The Ladies' Saloon is at No. 37, Main street, Norfolk, Va., Sign of the Large Plate Glass Windows.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.,
Norfolk, Va.
September 9th, 1853. 84—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.
Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.
Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.
Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.
We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.
Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

If you want a Cheap Bargain Call at the New FANCY STORE.

[Between Messrs. Pomeroy and Porter's Sign of Big Boot.]
THE SUBSCRIBERS TAKE GREAT PLEASURE TO inform the public that they have just received a large lot of Goods in their line, which they offer at the lowest prices, such as they hope will ensure them a share of the public patronage.
FANCY GOODS.—Fine French and German Reticules, Ladies Work-boxes, Velvet, Pearl, Silver and embossed Portemonnies, India-rubber round, Tucking and Dressing Combs, French China Coffees, Glass and China Vases, Children Tea Setts, Kid, Wax, China and India-rubber Dolls, Crying Babies, ass't Baskets, Hair, Tooth, Shaving, Cloth, Nail, and Comb Brushes, China Tea Setts, Toilet Setts, ass't Perfumeries, Fancy Soaps, Snuff-boxes, Mirrors, Wostenholms, Pocket Cutlery, Musical Instruments, Umbrellas, Canes, Whips, &c.
GUNS AND PISTOLS.—Guns, ass't from $5 to $40. Brass and Steel Pistols, Allen's Self-cocking Pistols, Maynard's new patent and Colt's Revolvers, Powder-flasks, Shotbags, Game-bags, Leather Gun Covers, &c.
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.—Upmann Londres, Ambroisa, Fortuna, La Union, La Parra, Gil Havanna's, El Aguila, Ariana—Eo Principie Cigars. Smith's superior and Jenny Lind Chewing Tobacco. Gail's celebrated Smoking Tobacco, and Meerschaum bowls, long and short Pipes, &c.
CONFECTIONARY AND GROCERIES.—A well selected Stock. Toys, &c., a general assortment.
F. MAHLER & CO.
Raleigh, Oct. 3, 1853. 92—

SEPTEMBER.—FALL, 1853.—SAMUEL H. MARKS & SON would respectfully inform their customers and the trade generally, that they are now receiving by sundry packets and steamers their usual extensive assortment of CONFECTIONARY, FANCY ARTICLES, FRUITS, CIGARS, &c., selected in person by one of the firm, who has just returned from a Northern tour. They are also daily expecting an arrival of GERMAN, FRENCH and ENGLISH FANCY GOODS, of their own importation, which will make their assortment one of the largest and most complete now offered in this market. North Carolina and Virginia Merchants, may rely upon getting every article of the very best quality, and upon the most pleasing terms.
Petersburg, Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

S. H. YOUNG HAS IN STORE NEARLY HIS entire stock of Fall and Winter Goods.
At No. 21., may be found, among other goods, the following:
Plain and figured black Silks.
Ladies dress Goods of almost every description,
A good assortment of Embroidered Sleeves,
Collars, hand'k'f's, &c.,
Bonnet and Neck Ribbons,
Goods for Men and Boys wear,
Prints of almost every variety,
Glass and Earthern ware,
Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,
Sugar, Coffee, and Tea,
Leverings' Syrup—something nice,
With numerous other goods too tedious to mention. Call at No. 21, as we shall take pleasure in showing our Stock at all times and will sell cheap.
September 23, 1853. 89—tlstJ.

CIGARS! CIGARS!!—P. F. PESCUD HAS RECeived a very large and splendid stock of Cigars, consisting in part of the following brands, viz:

Jacotingal,	Ariana,	Lopez,
Chicken Cock,	La National,	Plantation,
Londres,	Niagara,	La Magnolia,
El Divan,	Cobden,	Napoleon,
Isabella,	Rio Honda,	Baraneo,
Victoria,	Conquesta,	Programa,
La India,	El Mensagora,	Ugues,
La Salvadora,	Baltimore Club,	

And 500 papers and rolls very fine Smoking Tobacco, one gross of which is the celebrated De Nicotised Smoking Tobacco, which the most nervous persons can smoke freely, it being deprived of the oil of Tobacco, and very agreeably flavored.
Raleigh, November 4th, 1853. 101—

Pianos! Pianos!!

3 BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD PIANOS, 6 3-4 and 7 octaves, with highly ornamented cases from the Southern Factory of EGGERT & Co., which were intended for Exhibition at the N. C. State Fair, but arrived too late, are offered for sale.
They combine with a tone that rivals the best Chickering's a splendid article of furniture, that will decorate the finest parlor.
They are exhibited at F. Mahler's & Co., where the subscriber may be found at any time of the day.
CHAS. KLIFFMILLER, Agent.
Raleigh, Oct. 27, 1853. 89—2t

TEETH BRUSHES.—12 DOZEN, SOME VERY fine and beautiful styles, just received and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

PARISEN & KING'S Steamship EXPRESS, PER ROANOKE and JAMESTOWN.—*Reduced Rates. Increased Expedition, &c.*—The proprietors having made new arrangements for the still better dispatch of their Express by the Steamships "ROANOKE" and "JAMESTOWN" from New York, they wish to keep it before the public, that PARISEN & KING'S POPULAR SOUTHERN EXPRESS is always on hand for the accommodation of their friends, *at the lowest rates and unparalleled dispatch*—their Express leaving New York, is generally delivered at almost every point of Virginia in 48 hours, and throughout North Carolina in 56 hours, and at forty per cent. below the old *humbug monopoly.*
PARISEN & KING'S facilities for the expeditious transportation of Freight and Packages, cannot be beat by any Express Company in existence, and they defy any competition, therefore, in the shape of *humbug, imposition and monopoly!*
☞ Be sure to order your goods by Parisen & King's Express, 2nd Barclay Street, New York.
☞ Rest assured, that all they promise, they will faithfully fulfill!!
PARISEN & KING, 2d Barclay st. N. Y.,
and Bollingbrook st., Petersburg, Va.

AGENTS.
Y. D. Groner, Norfolk, Virginia.
J. W. Womack, Farmville, Va.
Wm. Bailey, Fredericksburg, Va.
Wm. L. Maule, Richmond, Va.
W. Bagby, Lynchburg, Va.
Mr. Minor, Charlottesville, Va.
John Campbell, Weldon, North Carolina.
John Nutt, Wilmington, N. C.
H. D. Turner, Raleigh, N. C.
James L. Reid, Henderson, N. C.
Turnbull & Stallings, Warrenton, N. C.
S. H. Hamlet, Goldsboro', N. C.
Stark & Pierce, Fayetteville, N. C.
J. H. Whitfield, Franklinton, N. C.
James L. Duke, Ridgeway, N. C.
C. Allen, Littleton, N. C.

☞ Notice.—Express packages for Norfolk, Petersburg, Richmond and the interior, intended for shipment per steamers "Roanoke" or "Jamestown," will hereafter be received by Messrs. Parisen & King, 2nd Barclay street, New York, who are the only authorized Agents to forward our Express packages by those steamships to Virginia, N. Carolina and Tennessee.
June 13, 1853. 66—tf.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—*Office, Raleigh, N. C.*—This Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.
The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5,000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for two-thirds their value.

OFFICERS.
Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, *President.*
Wm. D. Haywood, *Vice President.*
James F. Jordan, *Secretary.*
Wm. H. Jones, *Treasurer.*
Quinten Busbee, *Attorney.*
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, *Examining Physician.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*
All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.
Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to
JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.
Raleigh, April 28th, 1850. 51—

CASWELL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company, chartered at the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and located in the town of Milton, has been fully organized, and is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Houses, Furniture, Goods, Factories, &c. The terms will be the same as those of the other Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the State.
All applications must state the location and situation of the buildings and other property on which Insurance is desired.
The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for this Company, and he is also the Agent for the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Hartford Insurance Company, located in the same place.
All applications for Insurance or local Agencies to be addressed to Willie J. Palmer, *Secretary*, or the subscriber.
NATHANIEL J. PALMER.
Milton, N. C., April 15th, 1853. 43—tf.

☞ The STANDARD OFFICE is being thoroughly re-fitted with an extensive assortment of New and Beautiful TYPE, of every description, and suited to all qualities and kinds of work—New PRESSES, and every other appliance requisite in the execution of the best quality of work at the greatest speed.
Raleigh, *July* 30, 1853.

TO THE MERCHANTS OF RALEIGH AND VICINITY.—PARISEN & KING'S *Express.*—We are now running our Express daily, from Petersburg to Raleigh and intermediate points, in charge of our Special messengers. Tri-weekly from Norfolk and Portsmouth to Raleigh and the interior of North Carolina. Every Tuesday and Saturday, per Steamships Roanoke and Jamestown, from New York, for all parts of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee.
Merchants and others wishing to support a truly Southern Enterprize, and desirous of receiving their Merchandise by Mail speed and the most economical rates, will find us carrying out our representations to the letter, by ordering their correspondents to send their goods by "Parisen & King's Express."
PARISEN & KING, 2d Barclay st. N. Y.
do do Bollingbrook st. Pet.
V. D. GRONER, Norfolk Va.
H. D TURNER, Raleigh, N. C.
J. R. & J. SLOAN, Greensboro', N. C.
☞ On the first of August we shall run our Express to and from Baltimore and Philadelphia.
July 2, 1853. 66—tf.

Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA—WAKE CO. In Equity. Pursuant to an order made at Fall Term, A. D., 1853, of the Court of Equity, for the County of Wake, in the cause of S. W. Whiting and others against T. R. Fentress, the undersigned Clerk and Master will proceed to sell on the premises on the 12th day of December next, being Monday, the land in the pleadings mentioned, to wit, a lot of land in the City of Raleigh, known in the plan of said City as part of lot number one hundred and forty-six, on which Mrs. Hannah Stewart lately resided, situate between Fayetteville and Wilmington Streets, and bounded on the North by the Store of Thomas R. Fenfress, the defendent.
Terms of Sale—bond with two good securities, half payable six months, and the other half twelve months from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale. Five per cent of purchase money must be paid in cash at time of sale. The lot will be sold in one parcel.
Given under my hand at Office, this 31st of October, 1853.
ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, C. & M.
Nov. 3, 1853. 101—swts.

NEW BOOKS.—On Minerals, by Ralph Wardlaw, D. D.; Men and Things as I saw them in Europe, by Kirwan; Reason and Faith, and other Miscellanies of Henry Rogers, author of the "Eclipse of Faith"; The Prophets and Kings of the Old Testament, by Frederick Denison Maurice; Elements of Analytical Mechanics, by W. H. C. Bartlett; Fun Jottings, or Laughts that I have taken a pen to, by N. P. Willis; The History of the Second War with England, by J. T. Headly; Venice, or the City of the Sea, by Edmund Flagg, late Consul of the U. S. to the Port of Venice: The Mud Cabin, or Character and Teudency of British institutions, by Warren Isham; The Heir of Redcliffe, by the author of the Two Guardians, Heneretta's Wish, The Kings of England, &c., &c.; The Bleak House, by Dickens, complete in 2 vol's, 12mo. Illustrated.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Oct. 17th, 1853. 90—

Notice to North Carolina & Virginia Merchants!

STEVENSON & WEDDELL, IMPORTERS AND Jobbers of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, *Petersburg, Va.* Now offer to the trade, a large and commanding assortment of British and Continental Goods, together with a large stock of Domestic Fabrics, purchased before the recent advance in prices.
Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our assortment, as we feel confident we can offer as great inducements to purchasers as can be found in this or *any other market.*
N. B. Orders promptly Attended to.
Petersburg, Va., Sept. 6. 86—

NEW BOOKS.—CALHOUN'S WORKS, VOL. II., containing his speeches delivered in the House of Representatives, and Senate of the United States from 1811 to 1837, edited by Richard K. Cralle, uniform with Calhoun's Disquisition on Government.
Philosophy of Sir William Hamilton, Bart., Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in Edinburg University; arranged and edited by C. W. Wight, comprising Philosophy of common sense, Philosophy of perception, and Philosophy of the conditioned.
Fifth Volume of DeAubegne's history of the Reformation.
English Humorists by Thackery.
Beatrice, by Catharine Sinclair.
Modern Flirtation, by Catharine Sinclair.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
October 3, 1853. 92—

SOMETHING NICE.—JUST RECEIVED AT F Mahler's & Co.
2 doz. Spiced Oysters,
2 " Lobsters,
2 " Salmons,
2 " Catsups,
12 " Preserves, Pickles and Brandy Peaches.
Oct. 11th, 1853. 94—

HATS, HATS AND CAPS.—A LARGE AND beautiful variety of Hats and Caps, for Gents, Boys and Infants, if you want a regular Hat or Cap, call at
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Raleigh, Oct. 18, 1853. 96—

NORTH-CAROLINA & NORFOLK.—THE PRACTICAL HATTERS would respectfully call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,
the largest and best that has ever been offered in Norfolk, and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases. Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage may rely on having Goods, whether of our own Manufacture or Imported, as Fashionable, Fine and Cheap as any Northern Jobber. We earnestly request Merchants to call and be *convinced* that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.
Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets in great variety. Canes and Umbrellas wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!
This beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible, by the minutest description, to give a correct idea of its utility. Hats made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new Hat and painful headache. We could give you certificates of Physicians and the experience of the Trade, but prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior Hats.
☞ Hats made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.
STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.
May 11, 1853. 51—tf.

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.—The subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North-Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.
Manufacturing as we do all our own CLOTHING, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.
It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.
Our Custom Department is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.
Our Wholesale Rooms. Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(*Successors to N. Perry.*)
Petersburg, Va., May 5th, 1853. 52—

NEW ARRIVAL at the VARIETY STORE. The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Raleigh, and of the surrounding country, that he continues at his old stand, and has just returned from the North, where he selected a good assortment of articles usually kept in a Family Grocery and Confectionary.
GROCERIES—Java, Laguira and Rio Coffees; Clarified, Pulverized, Crushed and Brown Sugars; Wax, Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles; Molasses and Sugar House Syrup; Apple Vinegar, Tomato and Walnut Catsups, Fish, Rice, Lard, Salt, Starch, Blacking, Table Salt, Mustard, Nutmeg, Ginger, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Spice, Sal. Soda, &c.
MISCELLANEOUS—Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Walking Canes, Umbrellas, Wool and Cotton Cards, Nails, a full assortment of Tin Ware, Horse Combs and Brushes, Plough Lines, Bed Cords, Coffee Mills, Spades, Shovels, Water Vessels, Horse Buckets, Brooms, Baskets, &c.
CONFECTIONARY, &c.—Soda Crackers, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Currants, Citron, Sardines, Pickles, Chocolate, Preserved Ginger, Pears, Damsons, Pine Apples, Peaches, Quinces and Limes; Olives, Almonds, Filberts, Palm Nuts, Pecan, (by the bag or lb.,) Tobacco, Snuff, Soaps, Cologne, Looking Glasses and Fire-works, together with many other articles too numerous to mention.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—Accordeons, Violins, Guitars, Banjos, Tamborines, Fifes, Flutes, &c.
HENRY KEIM.
August 29th, 1853. 82—tf.

GREAT EXCITEMENT!—IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms and Worms:* also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.
The prices of Still-caps, Arms and Worms, are as follows:—(by the pound, 37 cents, or by contract)—

7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms,				$400
10	"	"	"	485
12	"	"	"	545
14	"	"	"	585
15	"	"	"	615
16	"	"	"	650
20	"	"	"	695
25	"	"	"	750
30	"	"	"	850
35	"	"	"	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, (fire and burning excepted.) His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost to the purchaser.
JOSEPH WOLTERING.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,—A RICH ASSORTMENT of Fancy Neck, Sash, Hat and Cap Ribbons,
Plain Satin and Lutestring Ribbons, all colors and widths,
French Worked Muslin Undersleeves,
Infants' French Worked Frock Bodies and Caps,
Ladies' French Worked Caps and Collars, a great variety,
" " Mourning and Half-Mourning Collars.
" " Cuffs, Muslins and Dimity Bands,
Real Thread Lace, Insertings and Edgings,
Imitation " " "
Lisle " " "
Bobbin " " "
JAMES KcKIMMON.
Raleigh, 1853. 93—

REMOVAL OF THE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.—The subscriber begs leave to inform his patrons, and the public in general, that he has moved from Wilmington Street, to the house lately occupied by F. Mahler as a fancy store, West side of the capitol.
Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, he solicits a continuance of the same, promising to use the very best materials and employ only superior workmen.
HENRY A. DEPKIN.
Raleigh, August 29th, 1853. 82—tf.

FORM BOOK.—THE NORTH CAROLINA FORM Book; containing all the most useful forms which occur in business transactions between man and man, as well as in official stations; together with the Constitution of North Carolina and of the United States; the Act fixing the Fees of Clerks, Sheriffs, &c., calculated for the use of the citizens of North Carolina, and made conformable to law. Compiled by a member of the North Carolina Bar.
For sale at the North Carolina Book-Store, by
HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1853. 77—

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.—THE NORTH CAROLINA Justice; containing a summary statement of the Statues and Common Law of this State, together with the Decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the most approved forms and precedents relating to the office and duty of a Justice of the Peace, and other public officers, according to modern practice, by Benjamin Swaim. Second edition, revised and corrected. For sale by
HENRY D. TURNER.
North-Carolina Book-Store.
Raleigh, August 12, 1853. 77—

MRS. WOLTERING RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her *Fall* and *Winter Stock of Fancy Goods*, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.
Also, *Groceries* of every description. *Musical Instruments*, &c., which will be sold low for cash.
Just received, a fresh supply of *Confectionaries.*
Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same. WILHELMINA WOLTERING.
Raleigh, September, 1851. 90—

DRESS GOODS.—PRINTED & FANCY BERAGES, Lawns, Organdi and Printed Cambrics,
Plaid Ginghams and Silk Lustors,
Black Groe DeRhine Silk and Plain black DeLaine,
Cambric, Jaskonette, Swiss, Checked, Mull and Nansuck Muslins, a great variety,
Black and White and Fancy Berages DeLaines.
J. BROWN.
Raleigh, 1852. 34—

WHITE GOODS.—JACKONETTS, ENGLISH Cambric, Naimsook, checked and striped Muslin, Mull Muslin, Plain and dotted Swiss Muslin. For sale by
J. BROWN.
Raleigh, June 4th, 1852. 58—

NEGROES WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER will pay the highest cash prices for number one young Negroes. R. D. ATKINSON.
Smithfield, Dec. 29th, 18—tf.

$20 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE Subscriber, in the month of May last, a negro slave named PAUL, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, with a large mouth and fine teeth—weighs about 160 or 165 pounds. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me at Raleigh.
M. A. BLEDSOE.
Raleigh, August 25, 1853. 81—tf.

PRESERVE JARS.—A LARGE SUPPLY of quarts and half gallon Jars, for sale low, by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

GOOSE FEATHERS WANTED—The subscriber will pay the highest cash price for Feathers.
J. HENRY HARRIS,
Upholsterer and Mattrass Maker.
Raleigh, August 10, 1853. 76.

LEGRAND'S BLACKING IMPARTS the most brilliant polish to boots shoes, harness, &c., rendering the leather soft and pliant, and remarkable for not coming off on the pantaloons. For sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

USEFUL STATISTICS.

[CAREFULLY COMPILED FOR THE STANDARD.]

Government of the United States.

	Salary.
FRANKLIN PIERCE, President,	$25,000
William L. Marcy, of New-York, Secretary of State,	8,000
James Guthrie, of Kentucky, Secretary of Treasury,	8,000
Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, Secretary of War,	8,000
James C. Dobbin, of North-Carolina, Sec'y of Navy,	8,000
R. A. McClelland, of Michigan, Secretary of Interior,	8,000
James Campbell, of Pennsylvania, Postmaster-Gen.	8,000